See para. marked on p. 28

1925.

QUEENSLAND.

PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY
20 OCT. 1925

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION

BEING FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1925.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION.

(*Being the Report for the Year ended* 30*th June*, 1925.)

TO THE HON. W. McCORMACK, M.L.A., SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

Office of the Prickly-pear Land Commission,
Brisbane, 29th July, 1925.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923" we herewith submit the Report of the operations of this Commission for the year ended the 30th June, 1925.

The work that has been done owes much to the encouragement and support extended by you to us throughout this difficult period.

Only such pear clearing conditions as are both reasonable and economically possible of performance are being laid upon landholders, but all such conditions will be strictly enforced.

W. L. PAYNE (*Chairman*).
F. D. POWER.
W. PURCELL.
} Members of Commission.

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First Annual Report of the Prickly-pear Land Commission.

Part I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

INTRODUCTORY.

We assumed office on the 14th April, 1924.

I.—Assumption of office and problems ahead.

Our main problem was to create a business organisation that could efficiently function at high speed, that could attend to certain activities hitherto not under Governmental control, and that could also adjust the mistakes and shortcomings of the past twenty years in regard to pear tenures in about as many months. Promptness was essential to success. "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923" outlined a scheme. On this foundation we were to build.

On our first day of office we issued a statement as to the policy we intended to pursue. In it we said:—

"It will be our endeavour to establish a practical commonsense policy in regard to the different aspects of the pear problem on the lines already laid down by the Prickly-pear Royal Commission.

"Ours is a colossal task. Its magnitude is really only understood by those who have had considerable experience in pear matters. In our task we claim the co-operation of all who can help, for on our success much depends. Constructive suggestions, whether offered to us publicly or privately, will always be welcomed, but comments about the smallness of our funds, and, as it may seem to some, the apparent hopelessness of our task, will neither help the Commission nor the people of the State whom the Commission will endeavour to serve.

"Year by year the State's national wealth is adversely affected, as large areas are continually laid waste by the march of the pear, and while this is going on the hardships of tenants of pear infested lands are steadily increasing as well. This position must be altered.

"To clear Queensland of prickly-pear is at present quite impossible. The cost of the first clearing alone, even if practicable, would probably exceed £100,000,000. It is not to attempt the impossible, but to stop the further spread of pear, to do justice to the holders of pear lands, to encourage and reward their efforts in clearing, to make uniform and consistent and generally improve the administration of pear infested lands that the Commission has been appointed.

* * * * * *

"The work of dealing with the main body of pear still rests with the landholders, but assistance and relief from other burdens are to be granted them. It is a truism that if relief is to be effective it must be given quickly. The Commission, therefore, is face to face with the problem of compressing what might be regarded as several years work into as many months. Only by organisation and unremitting endeavour can this be done, and from to-day the Commission and its staff set out to make the attempt."

This report is a record as to how far work has progressed on the lines mentioned.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

In order to follow the work of the Commission it is desirable to enumerate briefly its chief functions, and then deal with each matter under an appropriate heading.

The Commission was created by and derives its authority from "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923." In the words of the Statute it is "the Authority charged with the control, administration and management of all prickly-pear land." Its functions are Administrative and Judicial. In the discharge of its administrative functions the Commission is subject to the

direction and control of the Minister. When exercising its judicial functions, however, the Commission is a Court of Record and its decisions are final and conclusive, and without appeal.

A number of lengthy sections of the Act set out the Administrative and Judicial functions of the Commission, but for the purpose of this Report they may be briefly and broadly stated as follows:—

A.—Administrative.

I.—Administrative functions.

(1.) The administration of all pear infested lands formerly vested in the Department of Public Lands.

(2.) The administration of all freehold lands in the matter of pear clearing.

(3.) Control of Local Authorities in the matter of pear clearing, and the supervision and direction of pear clearing throughout the State.

(4.) The actual carrying out of prickly-pear clearing operations in localities approved by the Commission.

(5.) The establishment and administration of Buffer Areas.

(6.) The making available to landholders, at reasonable prices, poisons, apparatus, and other available agencies for the destruction of the pear.

B.—Judicial.

II.—Judicial functions.

(7.) The determination of rents, capital values, clearing conditions, forfeitures, and generally all the Judicial Functions formerly exercised by the Land Court and Land Appeal Court in respect of prickly-pear land.

(8.) On receipt of Notice from lessees of existing holdings, the review of all terms and conditions of their leases.

III.—Why Judicial and Administrative functions were vested in Commission.

The reasons for taking the unusual course of combining Administrative and Judicial Functions in the one body may at this stage be stated. The all important matter was to ensure uniformity in dealing with the different pear infested holdings, irrespective of tenure ; in short to obtain consistency of action throughout.

At the outset all purchasing prices, rents, and clearing conditions on Crown tenures throughout the pear belt, which were the product of some twenty years of administration, and which, in consequence of varying knowledge over that period, were inconsistent with one another, had all to be reviewed so as to be brought into harmony. The prices to be charged tenants for their land were to be arrived at after full consideration had been given to the costs of clearing. All clearing conditions had to be made reasonably possible of performance. If clearing were not economically possible, then it was not to be attempted, but the full grazing rent was to be charged for the land. These principles were the basis on which the new movement must start and on which successful administration in the future must depend.

Judicial and Administrative functions, therefore, were entrusted to the Commission because :—

(1) Both functions in land matters are somewhat interwoven. For instance, fixing the rent at which land is to be opened for settlement and which is to be payable for the first period of seven or ten years is an administrative function; determining the rent for the second and succeeding periods is a judicial function. Fixing the value of improvements before a tenant is in occupation of

land is administrative; determining the value of improvements on country in the possession of a tenant is judicial. Fixing the original pear clearing conditions on land to be opened for settlement is administrative; amending such conditions subsequently in the absence of agreement is judicial. Determining whether a holding should be forfeited for non-payment of rent is administrative; determining liability to forfeiture for other causes is judicial.

(2) In a matter of extreme importance to the State a division of allied functions between two bodies, or a number of individuals, with their varied knowledge, experience, and outlook, could only produce unsatisfactory results. Absolute justice to landholders in the first place in fixing both rents and clearing conditions, followed by inflexible firmness in adhering to definite principles, were two of the requisites for success.

(3) Only by undivided authority over pear lands could consistency of action be secured, and definite principles be enforced.

RELATIONS OF COMMISSION WITH LANDS DEPARTMENT.

I.—Office and Staff adjustments.

It has been said that many Public Servants do not welcome change in accustomed routine. Be that as it may, the transfer of Administrative and Judicial Authority from the Lands Department and Land Court respectively to the Commission was effected without any incidents worth recording. It was a move quite opposed to the traditions of the Department, and although concern may have arisen in some quarters the change was given effect to, and has since worked smoothly enough. This tends to show that many public officers can adapt themselves to altered circumstances quite as readily as outside organisations.

All administrative decisions in respect of pear lands now rest with the Commission. In order to avoid anything in the nature of duplication of staffs, and also to secure co-ordination in the routine work of the Departments, it was arranged that each section of the Lands Department would attend to matters relating to pear lands that ordinarily came within the scope of their section, and when a decision was required would submit the papers direct to the Commission. This arrangement has worked well. The officers in charge and sectional heads of branches and the staff of the Lands Department gave readily to the Commission from time to time all the assistance that was required of them, and we are pleased to acknowledge their close co-operation in our work.

II.—Adjustment of Field Staffs.

In the important matter of adjusting Field Staffs between the Lands Department and the Commission, we are much indebted to the Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. Story gave our requests sympathetic consideration and matters were adjusted as follows:—

(1) Two Land Rangers were transferred to the Commission and appointed as Prickly-pear Inspectors.

(2) Thirty-seven Land Rangers were transferred to the Commission and appointed as Prickly-pear Rangers.

(3) Fourteen Land Commissioners and forty-three Land Rangers were appointed to act as Officers of the Commission in conjunction with their duties as officers of the Lands Department.

All these adjustments were completed as from the 1st July, 1924.

The administrative officers of the Commission comprise the officers of the superseded Prickly-pear Section of the Lands Department with a few necessary additions.

III.—Cheapness of whole scheme.

Possibly no far-reaching changes in administration have yet been effected at a monetary cost so small to the community. The total additional administrative expenses that have been incurred by the new scheme do not exceed £6,000 per annum. This includes all increases in salaries to members of the Commission and administrative staff, additions to such staff, additional inspectors and field officers.

PRICKLY-PEAR TERRITORY.

I.—Area administered by Commission.

Side by side with the adjustment of staffs between the Lands Department and the Commission arose the question of a similar adjustment of territory.

The Commission was to have jurisdiction over all prickly-pear infested lands, and all lands immediately subject to infestation. The boundaries of such lands, however, had not been hitherto defined. Here, therefore, was a matter that might have taken some considerable time to arrange.

The Commission, however, merely claimed jurisdiction in respect of all lands that were definitely reported as pear infested, allowing any extension beyond these limits, and embracing lands subject to infestation, to stand over for the time being. Thus the matter was simply adjusted, and a definite area was obtained immediately on which work could commence. It was recognised at the time that the whole position would be clearly defined and easily settled when once Buffer Areas had been mapped and proclaimed.

The accompanying map shows the portion of the State in which land matters are controlled by the Commission. A detailed map is also attached, see Appendix 7.

The total area is approximately 51,500,000 acres. This territory is three times the size of Tasmania (16,700,000 acres), is, approximately, the same size as the State of Victoria (56,608,640 acres), or the combined areas of England, Scotland, and Wales (53,978,880 acres).

It extends from a 250 mile base resting on the border of New South Wales, and gradually tapers northward to a 40 mile frontage in the vicinity of Mackay. Added to this are areas of infestation at Blackall and some hundreds of specially gazetted tenures along the coastal belt.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

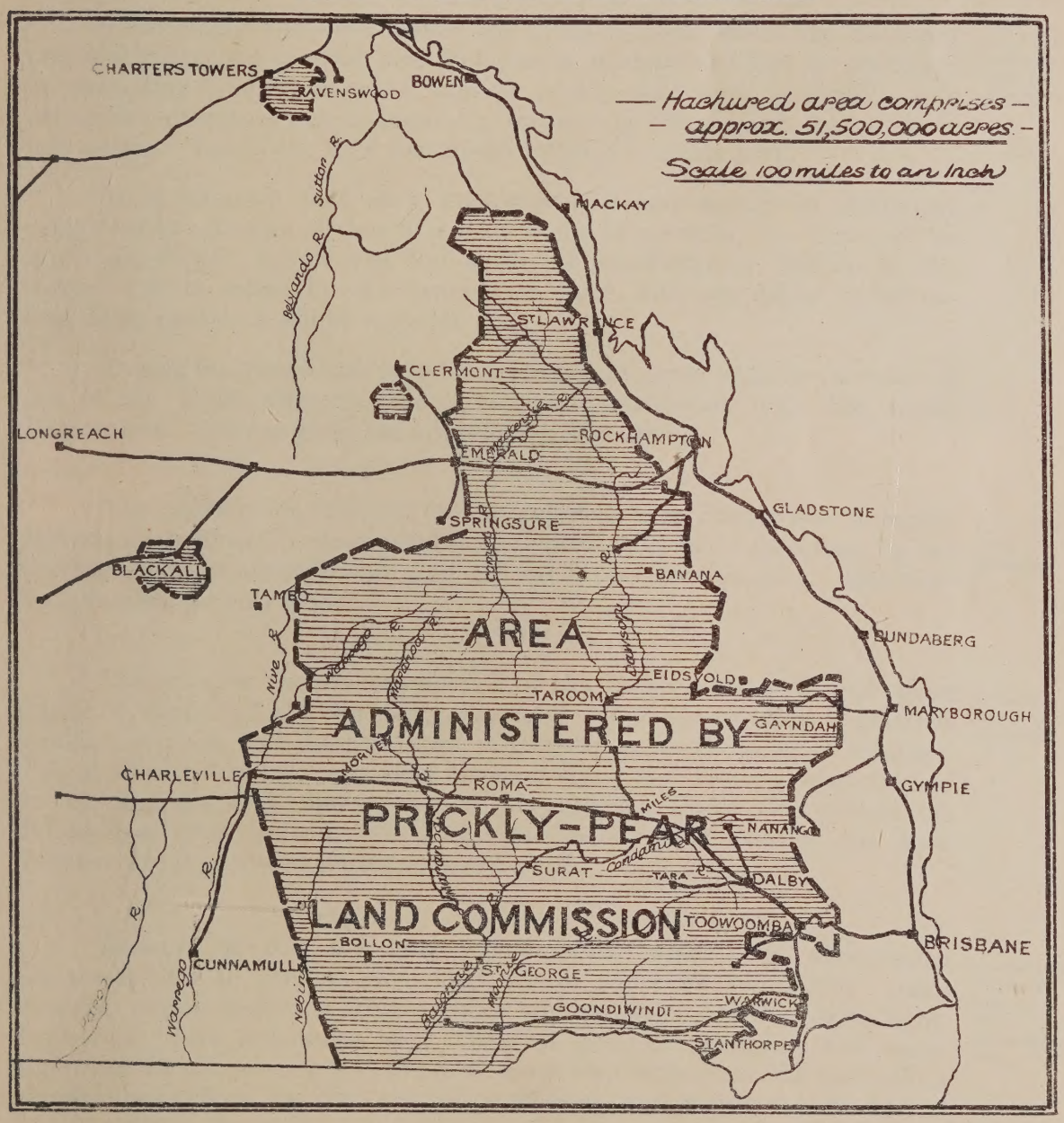
I.—Ordinary statistics curtailed.

Information as to dealings with Crown tenures will be found in Part II. of this Report, which sets out the judicial work of the Commission.

As the rents and conditions of nearly all Crown tenures subject to the Commission's jurisdiction are being reviewed, and as generally they are in a state of transition, the ordinary statistical information regarding their number, area, etc., has not been compiled. Its value, at this stage, would not justify the expenditure of time which its compilation would take. This information, however, will be given in detail in subsequent reports.

PRICKLY-PEAR MENACE

INFESTED AREA SHOWN



FIELD OFFICERS.

The Commission recognises that the soundness of its administrative decisions must largely depend on the accuracy of the information transmitted to it by its country officers. I.—Importance of Field Officers.

The officers who do most of the work of inspection are the Land Rangers, who, on their transfer to the staff of the Commission, became Prickly-pear Rangers. The value of a report by one of these officials depends altogether on his efficiency. Areas of infestation must be approximately stated, estimates of eradication be carefully given, sketches be accurately drawn, and the general land information furnished to Head Office be sound and reliable.

Accordingly the Commission has given to each officer the necessary practical instruction to make him proficient in modern methods of poisoning, in estimating eradication costs, and in prickly-pear work generally. Two poison demonstrators were engaged for instructing officers and the public in this matter. They have been continually employed at this work. II.—Commission's move for efficiency.

It is intended that each Prickly-pear Ranger should be sufficiently competent to act as an adviser to settlers whom he meets in the course of his inspection duties. A practical test as to the knowledge of Rangers in this matter will be made by the Commission later, and any officer found not reasonably proficient will be replaced.

During the year it was found necessary to dispense with the services of one of the Field Officers who had been transferred from the Lands Department. He was given the opportunity of resigning.

The Commission exercises care in selecting new Prickly-pear Rangers. Before any applicant is recommended for appointment he is examined by the Commission as to his experience and general fitness for the post. Qualifications furnish the only guide. III.—New Pear Rangers.

Last year, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner (Mr. J. D. Story, I.S.O.), the old grouping of Land Commissioner's Districts was discontinued, and districts were re-grouped so as to be more compact. This gives each Land Commissioner (or Pear Warden) a better opportunity of exercising a personal supervision over his district. Under this scheme the Prickly-pear Belt gained two additional Land Commissioners (or Pear Wardens), and increased efficiency should result. IV.—Re-grouping of Districts.

Because of the searching investigation which the Commission necessarily has to give to each land tenure under its jurisdiction, many instances of past neglect in District Office administration are coming to light. Inspections have sometimes been made at irregular intervals, and sometimes not at all; as many as five years have elapsed between the inspections of selections subject to pear clearing conditions, and which are situated in "key" positions for stopping the spread of the pear; two Land Rangers have been in the one locality at the same time, or shortly after one another; some Land Commissioners have not exercised initiative, but have waited for Head Office to give them a lead; economy in the movements of Land Rangers and time occupied in travelling have not always been sufficiently studied. Administrative requirements to avoid such happenings are simple. V.—Requirements of District Office Administration.

They are as follows :—

(1) Land Commissioners (or Pear Wardens) should make an attempt to guide and lead Head Office in regard to the settlement requirements of their districts. They should not wait till they receive detailed instructions. All leadership should not necessarily come from Head Office.

(2) When Land Rangers (or Pear Rangers) are sent to a particular locality they should not make merely the one special inspection, but should be instructed to do all other inspections in that locality that are necessary for the administration of the district.

(3) Rangers should work to a systematic programme, arranged under the personal supervision of the Land Commissioner, after having regard to—

(*a*) Special instructions on hand ;

(*b*) Distances to be travelled;

(*c*) Other work remaining to be done in the same locality;

(*d*) Work that ordinarily would require to be done in that locality during the next few months.

If these requirements were observed everything would work smoothly.

The Commission will closely watch the whole of this matter, and, should in any district shortcomings still continue, will seek the necessary authority to take such action, and enforce such systems, as will obviate them.

PRICKLY-PEAR POISONS.

I.—Requirements for effective pear poisons.

From time to time in Queensland many different pear poisons have been offered to landholders by both official and private persons.

The earliest formula was the result of experiments carried out by Mr. J. C. Brünnich, F.I.C., Agricultural Chemist, Department of Agriculture and Stock. "Brünnich's formula," as it was called, was a mixture of arsenic, common salt, and caustic soda in certain proportions, and for many years it continued to be the best mixture available.

It did not, however, possess all the requirements of an efficient pear poison. Such a poison should have the following properties :—

(1) Cheapness in material, and economy in quantities required.

(2) Capacity to circulate freely through the pear plant, and penetrate to the extremities of the roots, thereby destroying all life in the plant.

(3) Reasonable sureness in giving effective results.

(4) Ease and safety in handling, and economy of labour and time in application.

II.—Search for effective poisons.

In 1911 the then Minister for Lands (Hon. E. H. Macartney) appointed a scientific Board to advise the Government as to the best means to adopt for exterminating the pear pest by chemical or biological agencies.

One of the recommendations of this Board led to certain biological activities, which are later on referred to in this Report; another of its recommendations resulted in the establishment at Dulacca of the Prickly-pear Experimental Station for the investigation of chemical means of pear destruction.

DESTRUCTION BY POISONING.

Bunches of prickly-pear (*Opuntia inermis*).

One of the above bunches six weeks after being sprayed with poison (arsenic pentoxide).

The work at the Dulacca Station, destined to have far-reaching results, was entrusted to Dr. Jean White. Altogether some ten thousand experiments were carried out, the result of each being carefully noted and catalogued. Every reasonably priced chemical substance was tested in a great number of different combinations. For four years this work proceeded, with unwearying patience and determination, and at length in 1916 Dr. Jean White-Haney was able to announce definitely as a result of these experiments that— III.—Dulacca Experimental Station.

"For poisoning prickly-pear by either injection or spray methods there is no doubt that arsenic pentoxide is superior to all other chemical specifics."

However, the war was then on. The substance was not procurable in quantities, and the whole matter was not again officially revived until the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Prickly-pear in 1923 drew attention to arsenic pentoxide as a proven pear destroyer of unique value.

Arsenic Pentoxide.

At this stage it may be asked: What is arsenic pentoxide, and wherein lies its efficacy as a pear destroyer? IV.—Arsenic pentoxide. What is it?

Arsenic pentoxide (As_2O_5) is in the pure state a dry white powder. It is generally produced by the oxidising of ordinary arsenic with nitric acid, and the subsequent heating to a red heat. Its peculiar properties as a pear destroyer lie in the following:—

(1) When once introduced into the pear plant it circulates both to the extreme segments and to the extremities of the roots, and thus completely destroys the plant.

(2) Unlike arsenic it is soluble in water.

(3) It is not dangerous to handle, is economical in use, and may be supplied to landholders in a concentrated powder form.

In May, 1924, this Commission, through the agency of the State Stores Board, had tenders called locally for the supply of one hundred tons of arsenic pentoxide. Quotes were also obtained from English firms through the Agent-General's office. The lowest quotation by Australian firms, acting as agents for suppliers overseas, was £83 15s. per ton landed Brisbane in large bulk packages. The lowest quote obtainable by the Agent-General was £57 10s. per ton, submitted by Messrs. May and Baker (London). This was accepted by the Commission. The actual cost landed in Brisbane in convenient packages was approximately £72 15s. per ton or 7¾d. per lb. V.—Purchase of arsenic pentoxide.

The substance was landed in bulk packages and was subsequently packed in 8 lb. and 20 lb. air-tight tins for despatch to landholders. The selling price was 9d. per lb. The Commission pays railage on all orders.

In January last tenders were again called for the supply of arsenic pentoxide. Meanwhile the market had fallen, and the lowest tender, that of Elder Smith and Co., Ltd. (acting as agents for the British Metal Corporation Ltd.), at £54 4s. per ton landed Brisbane was accepted. The quantity purchased was two hundred tons and deliveries are now commencing. The price works out at approximately 6d. per lb. In consequence of this favourable purchase, the Commission's selling price for the substance packed in 10 lb. and 20 lb. tins will be reduced from 9d. to 6d. per lb. as from the 1st August next. VI.—Further purchase.

VII.—Substance is not manufactured locally.

Arsenic pentoxide, in powdered form, is not manufactured in Australia. Consequently no tenders were received from any local manufacturing firms.

Arsenic acid (arsenic pentoxide in liquid form) is manufactured at Wallangarra by O. C. Roberts Ltd., as one of the ingredients of Roberts' Improved Pear Poison. In this liquid form it is much more costly and inconvenient to handle than in the powdered form, on account of the difficulty of making containers that can resist the corrosive action of strong arsenic acid. Besides, if the poison were despatched as a liquid it would be impossible to give landholders anything approaching the same service as they at present enjoy.

The business transactions of the Commission with O. C. Roberts Ltd. and also the question of manufacturing arsenic pentoxide locally as a State industry are discussed later in this Report.

VIII.—Large saving to landholders.

Some years after the efficacy of arsenic pentoxide as a pear destroyer had been discovered, the substance was put on the market by a Melbourne firm under the proprietary name of "Noxpear Poison." The selling price was 2s. 6d. per lb. Exactly the same substance is now being supplied by the Commission at 9d. per lb. Needless to say proprietary sales have ceased. As already stated the selling price as from the 1st August next will be 6d. per lb.

IX.—Economy in use.

Experiments have shown that this poison is so powerful that one-twelfth of an ounce will destroy pear plants weighing 1 cwt. Thus for every one penny expended in pear poison the landholder has at hand the means of destroying more than one ton weight of pear. Nor does the use of the poison entail danger to stock. In the face of these facts who would be so foolish as to continue the old, slow, laborious, and costly method of grubbing, stacking, and burning the pear?

X.—Quantities sold.

The number of purchasers of arsenic pentoxide for the ten months commencing on 1st September, 1924, and ending on the 30th June, 1925, was 3,015. The quantity sold was 75 tons. Before being used the substance is mixed in three to four times its weight of water.

Roberts' Pear Poison.

XI.—Merits of Roberts' poison.

It has already been explained that the efficacy of arsenic pentoxide was discovered by Dr. Jean White-Haney in a series of experiments ended in 1916. If used as an injection in any kind of pear the result was certain. If used as a spray on young pear through the outer layer or skin of which the arsenic pentoxide could penetrate, the result was equally certain. But if used as a spray on tough old plants the thick external layer of the pear would not permit uniform penetration of the poison, and therefore results were not satisfactory.

In 1918, Mr. O. C. Roberts obtained Letters Patent for a specific containing 20 per cent. of arsenic pentoxide and 80 per cent. of moderately concentrated sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). When sprayed on to the pear the sulphuric acid burnt the outer tissues and allowed the arsenic pentoxide or "killing stuff" to freely penetrate. In this way a spray was converted practically into an injection. This pear poison, as might be expected, gave good results, and became widely known. In order to meet increased orders from landholders, a factory for the manufacture of this poison was opened by O. C. Roberts Ltd., at Wallangarra, in January, 1923. This factory was functioning when the Commission was appointed.

The transactions of the Commission with this Company may best be told by extracts from the Commission's memorandum of the 19th June, 1924, to the Minister, in which several recommendations were made :— XII.—Transactions with O. C. Roberts Ltd.

* * * * * *

(4.) *Position of O. C. Roberts Ltd.*—

Roberts' factory for the manufacture of "Roberts' Improved Pear Poison" was opened at Wallangarra in January, 1923. Roberts' poison consists of 20 per cent. arsenic pentoxide and 80 per cent. diluted sulphuric acid—*see* chemical analysis attached. (Appendix 2.)* Sulphuric acid is another name for oil of vitriol. When sprayed on to the pear it burns the outer layer of the plant, and allows the arsenic pentoxide, or "killing stuff," to freely penetrate. On account of the penetrating qualities of sulphuric acid, Roberts' poison is better than arsenic pentoxide alone, for spraying thick pear which cannot be got at to inject, and for spraying old pear which has a hard outer layer. This mixture is protected by Letters Patent issued in 1918 and 1920.

* * * * * *

Roberts' poison has become well and favourably known throughout the State. Altogether, the Company is said to have about one thousand clients in Queensland. The retail price of the poison is £60 13s. 4d. per ton. Arsenic acid is manufactured at the Wallangarra Works. Sulphuric acid is railed to Wallangarra in tank cars from the Sulphide Corporation Ltd., Newcastle, N.S.W. The ingredients in the poison—that is, 20 per cent. arsenic pentoxide and 80 per cent. diluted sulphuric acid—if purchased in the open market would cost less than £30 per ton. Yet the Company is charging landholders £60 13s. 4d. per ton, and also an additional deposit of £2 on each one cwt. drum. (See Appendix 4.)*

(5.) *The position the Commission had to face.*—

This was the position the Commission had to face. Local Authorities and others had been using Roberts' poison. They had found it effective. They would desire to continue its use. Local Authorities would therefore ask the Commission for subsidies on their expenditure. And if the Commission paid them, it would be supporting the existing price policy of the Company. Faced with this situation, the Commission opened negotiations with the Company. It asked for a quote for their poison. This was quoted at current prices less 15 per cent.—that is £51 11s. 4d. per ton. (See Appendix 5.)* Thereupon, the Commission asked the Directors of the Company to call. The Directors were told that at that price no business could be done with the Commission, and no subsidies paid to any Local Authority for the purchase of the Company's poison.

* * * * * *

The Commission disclosed to the Directors details of the recent London purchase of arsenic pentoxide. The Directors were told that their price must come down to something approaching this if any business was to be done. After negotiations extending over a few weeks the Company has now submitted a definite quote, which the Commission is convinced cannot be lowered. (See Appendix 6 attached.)* The Directors understand that they cannot enter into competition with the Commission. Unless the Commission does business with them, they may possibly be forced to close their factory and lose much of their capital outlay and years of effort in experimenting and building up the business. They have therefore gone into figures carefully and now submit prices which they assure us have reached bedrock.

* * * * * *

(8.) *Price for Roberts' Pear Poison.*—

The price quoted for Roberts' Pear Poison is £38 per ton, or a little over 4d. per lb., packed in drums to be provided by the Commission. The present price is £60 13s. 4d. per ton or 7d. per lb. A drum of the poison weighing 100 lb. now costs £2 14s. 2d. for poison plus £2 for the drum, total £4 14s. 2d. Under the above quote, the price will be only £1 16s. 0d., being a saving to the landholder of 160 per cent. The Commission will provide the drums free of charge so long as they are returned by the landholder. The acid has a strong effect on the drums and they do not therefore last long. On account of this, the Commission must inevitably face a small annual expenditure for replacing drums.

* Appendices not printed.

The only alternative to accepting Roberts' quote is for the Commission to manufacture this poison and pay the Company a royalty. We are satisfied that the cheapest and most satisfactory way is to use Roberts' existing organisation and purchase regular supplies at the prices quoted for a period of twelve months.

* * * * * *

To the above was appended a number of recommendations, having as their object the protection of public interests by instituting certain checks and safeguards to ensure a uniform quality for the poison, and the keeping of a record of certain costs for future reference.

XIII.—Quantities sold.

The Minister approved of the recommendations made and the poison was distributed to landholders at cost price. The service rendered throughout by O. C. Roberts Ltd. was quite satisfactory. From time to time samples of the poison being despatched were taken and analysed and found to be of uniform quality. We must record our indebtedness to the Government Analyst (Mr. J. B. Henderson, O.B.E., F.I.C.) for much valuable assistance and advice given on this and other professional matters.

The number of purchasers of this poison during the eleven months commencing on the 1st August, 1924, and ending on the 30th June, 1925, was 1,630. The quantity sold was 515 tons.

Analysis of Poison Sales.

XIV.—Analysis of poisons sales—what they indicate.

A study of the figures relating to poison sales is interesting. Roberts' poison led in regard to quantities sold; arsenic pentoxide in regard to the number of users. Having regard to the destroying capacity of the respective poisons, the ratio of quantities sold was one and a-half of Roberts' to one of arsenic pentoxide, but measured by the number of users arsenic pentoxide led by about two to one.

To supply the orders it was necessary to fill and despatch approximately 16,000 drums of Roberts' poison and approximately 11,200 tins of arsenic pentoxide.

The number of purchasers of the two poisons totalled 4,645, and the sum of £28,445 was paid by them to the Commission in respect of the poisons and necessary apparatus.

Similar purchases by landholders made twelve months ago would have cost them nearly double this sum, and when to this is added the labour costs of applying the poisons it will be readily understood that a considerable impetus has been given to clearing operations.

The quantities of poison distributed were sufficient to destroy over 3,500,000 tons weight of pear.

XV.—Commission's advice to landholders.

There can be no doubt that for the smaller settler, and generally for the landholder who has to deal with light infestation only, arsenic pentoxide is an ideal destroyer. Roberts' poison may be used on all classes of infestation, but it is specially useful on larger growths. The contents of the pamphlet on this subject, issued to landholders by the Commission, are given in Appendix 2.

Question of Manufacturing Arsenic Pentoxide in Queensland.

As arsenic pentoxide is the active constituent of the pear poisons at present being used it becomes the duty of a Public Department to consider the advisableness or otherwise of manufacturing the substance in Queensland. Still more is this so when there is a State Arsenic Mine, which was specificially started to aid in the work of pear destruction.

XVI.—Should arsenic pentoxide be manufactured locally.

In order to determine the price at which arsenic pentoxide might be manufactured locally the late Royal Commission commenced experiments at the Queensland University in April, 1923, which were carried on under the supervision of the Chairman of that Commission (Professor B. D. Steele, D.Sc., F.R.S.). Conclusions on this matter had not been reached when the Royal Commission's Report was presented on the 5th September, 1923.

XVII.—Report by Professor Steele, F.R.S.

Subsequently, in December, 1923, Professor Steele reported to the Hon. the Premier, as follows :—

The University of Queensland,
Department of Chemistry,
Brisbane, December, 1923.

I have the honour to forward the following report on "Experiments on the Manufacture of Arsenic Pentoxide."

The object of these experiments was to ascertain the most economical method of manufacture of Arsenic Pentoxide, in order that this poison might be supplied at the cheapest possible rate, for the destruction of prickly-pear.

The experiments were carried out in the Chemical Laboratories of the University by Mr. N. R. Craigie, B.Sc., under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, who recently acted as Chairman of the Royal Commission on prickly-pear.

As the original Commission did not call for these experiments the necessary authorisation for the expenditure involved was secured from you.

The usual method for the conversion of Arsenic into Arsenic Pentoxide is by treatment with Nitric Acid. This involves the importation of Nitrates from Chili and the use of plant which is liable to frequent fracture during use with consequent expense of renewals.

Unless the Nitrogen Oxides are recovered the method is very costly in raw materials. If they are recovered it is necessary to instal cumbersome and more or less inefficient recovery towers.

The method is on the whole unsatisfactory. The experiments carried out at the University were from the first designed to avoid the use of Nitric Acid and they have proved successful.

Without entering into the technical details of the experiments I give here a summary of the conclusions reached. The details are available at any time should they be required.

The total cost of production of Arsenic Pentoxide includes charges under the following headings :—

(1) Raw materials, including Arsenic.
(2) Management and labour.
(3) Power.
(4) Fuel.
(5) Depreciation and other general charges.

I have assumed a production of 400 tons of arsenic pentoxide per annum. This will probably be insufficient to supply the demand in a few years' time, but the costs per ton will naturally decrease with increased production.

(1.) *Raw Materials*—

The raw materials required are arsenic, common salt, barium chloride and sodium carbonate, the last three of which are needed in small quantities only.

The evidence given before the Royal Commission was to the effect that the cost of production of arsenic in Queensland is about £25 per ton, and this figure has been taken as the basis of calculation. The cost of all raw materials required to produce one ton of arsenic pentoxide is £27 10s., which works out at 2·95 pence per lb.

(2.) *Management and Labour—*

During the earlier stages of operations of the factory (the first couple of years) it will be necessary to employ the following, exclusive of night shift operatives :—

		£	£		£	
One manager ..	at	..	..	..	(say) 800	per annum
Two chemists ..	,,	600 and	400	..	1,000	,, ,,
One electrician ..	,,	..	..	..	300	,, ,,
One cell attendant ..	,,	..	..	..	300	,, ,,
One foreman ..	,,	..	..	..	300	,, ,,
Two tank attendants	,,	300	..	..	600	,, ,,
Two fitters	,,	300	..	..	600	,, ,,
Two fitters' mates ..	,,	225	..	..	450	,, ,,
One storeman ..	,,	..	..	..	250	,, ,,
Two labourers ..	,,	225	..	..	450	,, ,,
One clerk	,,	..	..	..	300	,, ,,
Two typists	,,	125	..	..	250	,, ,,

It will be necessary to operate three shifts, for which additional men will be needed as follows :—

Two electricians ..	at	300	..	..	600	per annum
Two cell attendants ..	,,	300	..	..	600	,, ,,
Two foremen	,,	300	..	..	600	,, ,,
Two labourers ..	,,	225	..	..	450	,, ,,
Total		..	..	..	£7,850	

This represents £19 12s. per ton of arsenic pentoxide, or 2·1 pence per lb.

These figures and the salaries attached are necessarily approximate only. When operations have become routinised it should be possible to effect considerable reductions, but it is to be noted that a doubling of the labour charges would increase the cost of production by no more than 1·6 pence per lb.

(3.) *Power—*

The experiments have made it possible to make an accurate computation of the power required, and I have obtained a quotation for the necessary service of electrical power delivered in Brisbane.

This works out at £4,500 per annum, or £11 5s. per ton, or 1·24 pence per lb. of arsenic pentoxide.

(4.) *Fuel—*

The quantity of fuel required is small, namely £605 per annum.

This represents £1 10s. per ton or 0.16 pence per lb. of Arsenic Pentoxide.

(5.) *Depreciation, Insurance, &c.—*

Depreciation should be reckoned at 10 per cent. per annum on the value of the plant. This will include repairs and replacements.

Until the plant has been designed in detail and estimates obtained for its manufacture and erection it is impossible to do more than guess at its cost. In my opinion this should not be more than £25,000. It might be less than £15,000. Taking the former figure we have £2,500 per annum for depreciation and replacement. Insurance and incidentals should not exceed £500 per annum. In all £3,000. This amounts to £7 10s. per ton, or 0.8 pence per lb. of Arsenic Pentoxide.

During the manufacturing process on which these costs are based three by-products are produced, namely :—Caustic Soda, Hydrogen and Hydro-chloric Acid (or Spirits of Salts).

Of these Caustic Soda is largely used in soap manufacture and for other industrial purposes. Enquiries that have been made among local manufacturers have shown that there would be a ready market for this product at prices ranging from £16 to £20 per ton.

The estimated output corresponding with a production of 400 tons of Arsenic Pentoxide is 300 tons (of a strength known commercially as 75 per cent. Sodium Exide). At £16 per ton this represents a return of £4 800 per annum, thus reducing the price of the Arsenic Pentoxide by £12 per ton or 1.29 pence per lb.

OPUNTIA AURANTIACA (Tiger Pear).

The above photos. show "Tiger Pear" growing near Roma. Several localities of the State are infested, but fortunately the area of infestation is small. This species is identical with the dreaded "Jointed Cactus" of South Africa. The spines are so sharp and strong that not even horses or cattle can walk through an infested paddock without being injured.

This pear is readily destroyed by poison.

It is doubtful whether the other by-products would find a market and consequently they have not been considered in framing the estimates which follow :—

(1) Cost of plant to manufacture 400 tons per annum. In my opinion this should be not more than £25,000.

(2) Cost of manufacture of Arsenic Pentoxide on the basis of a production of 400 tons per annum in a factory operating in three shifts and under the control of a competent manager and thoroughly efficient chemists.

Cost of—	In Pounds per ton £	s.	d.	In Pence per lb.
(1) Raw materials	27	10	0	2.95
(2) Management and labour	19	12	0	2.1
(3) Power	11	5	0	1.24
(4) Fuel	1	10	0	0.16
(5) Depreciation, etc. ..	7	10	0	0.80
Total	67	7	0	7.25
Deduct value of Caustic Soda produced ..	12	0	0	1.29
Net Cost ..	£55	7	0	5.96

These costs are those for the production of one ton of pure arsenic quantity, or the equivalent larger quantity of a less pure product.

The cost f.o.b., Liverpool, in September last was about £90 per ton for a product containing about 83 per cent. of arsenic pentoxide.

The cost of a product of similar strength on the basis of the foregoing calculation is £46 4s. per ton or 4·94 pence per lb.

These estimates do not include the cost of packing or of distribution.

Yours faithfully,

BERTRAM D. STEELE.

Again on the 3rd December, 1924, in forwarding for the information of the Commission the complete report by Mr. N. R. Craigie, B.Sc., on the experiments that had been carried out, Professor Steele wrote :—

"With regard to the estimates of cost based on these experiments and forwarded to the Premier at an earlier date, I am prepared to guarantee these, provided the supervision and control of the factory, if built, is in my hands or in the hands of a person in whose competence and efficiency as a chemist and manager I have personal confidence ; otherwise the costs may be anything up to two or three times those estimated."

In discussing the above reports it must be understood that they do not necessarily contain a recommendation that this poison be manufactured locally. A decision on that point is left to the administrative authorities in the light of the information therein given. The reports themselves are distinctly valuable as giving authoritative detailed estimates on a little known subject. It will be noted that, under the favourable conditions mentioned, the manufacturing cost is stated at 7¼d. per lb. or £67 7s. per ton.

XVIII.—Commission does not recommend local manufacture.

The position of the Commission in this matter is clear. If it is a business proposition to manufacture locally, then it should be done. Business principles alone should be applied. Service to the landholders must be kept in mind. We must face the logic of facts.

Approaching the subject from this standpoint of public interests, we cannot recommend the manufacture of arsenic pentoxide in Queensland at

present. Our reasons may be briefly stated. It is thought that they are conclusive—

"(1) Until the plant has been designed in detail, and estimates obtained for its manufacture and erection, it is impossible to do more than guess at its cost."

The possible cost is stated as high as £25,000. Such expenditure, in our opinion, would only be justified if arsenic pentoxide could be continually produced at a lower cost than obtainable overseas.

(2) The manufacturing cost of £67 7s. per ton for bulk supplies is approximately the price that was originally paid by the Commission for the substance (85 per cent. purity) on wharf, Brisbane. It is considerably in excess of the Commission's last purchase at £54 4s. per ton landed Brisbane. Moreover, this manufacturing cost is based on an output of 400 tons per annum. Not more than 200 tons per annum will be required at present. This great reduction in output would obviously affect the manufacturing cost.

(3) The above manufacturing cost is also based on a cost of mining arsenic at £25 per ton. The experience of the Mines Department, however, is that their cost is from £34 to £45 per ton.

(4) By manufacturing locally employment would be given to very few. It could not, in any way, become the nucleus of a State conducted industry that would grow.

(5) There is no reason to anticipate a shortage in oversea supplies. Doubtless there will be market fluctuations, but there is no reason to anticipate that future prices will exceed the cost of local manufacture. Abroad the substance is in the nature of a by-product of certain industries. Here it would need to be specially manufactured for one purpose only.

(6) Further scientific discoveries may, in the future, give to arsenic pentoxide a less dominating position than it has at present in the matter of pear destruction.

(7) In view of the above facts it is not considered necessary to discuss the probable revenue that might be obtained for the factory by the sale of by-products such as caustic soda.

After carefully considering all relevant data we must therefore advise against the establishment of a State industry in this matter. The present position is satisfactory. An efficient and reasonably priced article is available to landholders. We think it advisable to leave well alone.

It is conceivable that the position may materially alter as time goes on, and in that event the question of the local manufacture of arsenic pentoxide will again be raised by us.

APPARATUS FOR APPLYING POISONS.

I.—Prices of apparatus substantially reduced.

The next step after providing effective poisons was to arrange for suitable apparatus at a reasonable price. This was speedily accomplished. Atomisers, manufactured by C. E. Propert, Sydney, who holds certain patent rights, were reduced in price from £8 to £5 10s. each. Pear stabbers, manufactured by W. D. Sanderson, Byrnestown, were reduced from £4 to £1 10s. each. The prices of all other pear destroying apparatus were regulated in a similar manner, and substantial reductions were made. In all cases railage was free to the landholder.

The following schedule gives the numbers of the principal apparatus sold during the year under review:— II.—Numbers sold.

	Numbers sold.
Atomisers	568
Operators' outfits	273
Pear Stabbers (all kinds)	1,075
Poison guns	245

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES.

In April 1924, when the Commission was appointed, biological matters, so far as regards the actual carrying out of a practical and vigorous campaign in the country, were not in a satisfactory position. This arose from a series of incidents that will be disclosed later. I.—Reasons for discussing biological matters.

In an effort to improve the position certain representations were made by the Commission to the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board, which had charge of biological activities, and certain arrangements were entered into. Thereupon a question was asked in the Commonwealth House of Representatives, and reply given as follows:—

(*Vide* Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates, 27th August, 1924, page 3629).

Mr. Forde asked the Minister for Trade and Customs, upon notice,—

* * * * * *

2. What are the arrangements that have been concluded between the Queensland Prickly-pear Land Commission and the Commonwealth Authorities for the distribution of cochineal insects ?

* * * * * *

Mr. Pratten replied,—

* * * * * *

2. No arrangements have been concluded. The (Commonwealth) Prickly-pear Board has made provision for distribution under its own control at a number of stations in Queensland and New South Wales.

* * * * * *

In this reply the Federal Minister has unfortunately fallen into error. The distribution of insect enemies of the pear broadcast throughout the country and the possible results, beneficial or otherwise, that might accrue therefrom are matters of such importance that, in our opinion, the facts relating to our arrangements with the Commonwealth Board should be made public. This becomes more necessary in view of the Federal Minister's statement quoted above. That statement makes it incumbent upon us, not only to explain such arrangements, but to show that we acted in the public interests throughout.

So that the march of events, and the reasons for the Commission's intervention may be understood, it is desirable to give a brief historical outline of the Biological Movement.

Official Action.

Amongst the means of destroying prickly-pear biological agencies have long had an important place. II.—Brief historical sketch.

The introduction to this State of various insects that were known to be destructive to prickly-pear in other countries was urged by the State Government Entomologist (Mr. Henry Tryon) as far back as 1899.

Later, in 1912, when this officer was a Member of the Travelling Commission on Prickly-pear, that Commission sent from Ceylon some cochineal insects (*Coccus indicus*), to be tested for pear destruction in Queensland. These were the first cochineal insects to be introduced to this State.

This strain of cochineal had, in India and Ceylon, virtually destroyed a thin-leafed variety of prickly-pear (*Opuntia monacantha*). This species of pear also existed and flourished in Northern Queensland. It was hoped that the *Coccus indicus* would achieve in Queensland results similar to those already accomplished in India and Ceylon. Nor were these expectations disappointed, for so rapidly did the insects multiply and spread that within a few years most of the *monacantha* pear had been destroyed, and it has since ceased to be regarded as a pest.

This striking result caused public opinion to swing in the direction of insect enemies as the cheapest and best means of pear eradication. Queensland's menace, however, was not a thin leafed variety of pear, but pear (*Opuntia inermis* and *Opuntia stricta*) with a thick outer layer which rendered it less susceptible to attack by insect enemies. Moreover, the *Coccus indicus* would not attack these pest pears at all. So the search had to be continued for other agencies. Meanwhile the Great War intervened, and beyond the world wide information collected and published in November, 1914, by the Travelling Commission (Johnston and Tryon) action did not go.

In 1920 an agreement was reached between the Commonwealth Government and the States of Queensland and New South Wales whereby, on the recommendation of the Institute of Science and Industry, biological investigations on prickly-pear came under the control of the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board. This Board was a small committee consisting of the Director of the Institute and the Under Secretary for Lands in Queensland and for Agriculture in New South Wales. Its function was to control expenditure, while scientific officers were entrusted with the technical investigations.

III.—Responsibility resting on Entomologists.

These scientific officers had a big responsibility to face. All imported insects had first to be quarantined in specially constructed cages to ensure their freedom from any parasites or predators that might have been introduced with them. Then extensive experiments had to be carried out to prove that they would not attack economic crops. The pear itself, and other importations, had shown the disastrous results that might follow from the indiscriminate introduction to this country of plant or animal life from overseas. The community was entitled to protection. It had a right to expect that adequate precautions would be taken before any imported insects were liberated. This was the more so when the organisms were known to be destructive to certain vegetation. Would they attack and destroy other vegetation as well ? Would they plunder economic crops ? These questions had to be satisfactorily answered. But in order to answer them experimental tests were first required, and experiments took time.

Private Action.

IV.—Private biological activities.

While cautious and skilled official attention was thus being given to these subjects private action was also proceeding. Amongst the officers of the Lands Department who were associated with the distribution of the cochineal insects sent from Ceylon in 1912 was the late Mr. Arthur Temple Clerk. An Inspecting Officer of the Department, burdened with neither administrative responsibility nor control, he devoted himself with much enthusiasm and singleness of purpose to the prickly-pear problem.

WHAT A GOOD CROWN TENANT CAN DO BY POISONING.

The Home of Mr. L. R. Schwennesen, Surat District. This shows a selection being improved and maintained free from pear, although surrounded by dense infestation.

Another view of the same paddock.

This paddock was heavily infested when selected by the Schwennesen family. Cleared and maintained clear by poisoning.

Reclaimed land with densely-infested land adjoining. A good tenant means progress; a bad tenant, stagnation.

Urged onward by the success which attended the work of these insects on *Opuntia monacantha*, Mr. Clerk introduced privately from California (U.S.A.) a different strain of cochineal—*Dactylopius tomentosus*. These he carefully bred up, and in June, 1921, placed out a few pear leaves infested with cochineal at Dulacca, Westwood and Wetheron, in the hope that the insects might be as successful on the worst pest pears as another strain of cochineal had already been on the thin leafed variety. Thus while the official movement was concerned with the collection of as many different species of destructive insects as possible, including cochineal, and with fully testing them before liberation, *Dactylopius tomentosus* were already, through private agency, at work in the field.

V.—Result of private action.

The rapid spread of these insects exceeded expectations. They were found to readily attack the ordinary pest pears. They multiplied and spread enormously. At this point, however, the matter passed beyond individual control. The insects were commercialised, and were sold by several persons for private gain. Moreover in the coastal areas the cochineal were associated with a certain ladybird predator native to Queensland (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) which attacked and hindered its work of destruction. Entomologists definitely stated that this ladybird predator was not naturally present in Western Queensland. But cochineal from the Coast, accompanied by the predator, were being despatched to western areas from time to time. Such was the position when the Commission was appointed.

Commission's Intervention.

VI.—Correspondence with Commonwealth Board.

The following correspondence with the Commonwealth Board will now carry the matter a stage further:—

Prickly-pear Land Commission,
Brisbane, 27th May, 1924.

Dear Sir,

On account of various representations having been made to this Commission with regard to the destruction of prickly-pear by the cochineal insect *Dactylopius tomentosus*, I am directed to invite the attention of your Board to some matters which, in the opinion of the Commission, require early attention.

As your Board is fully aware, certain of these insects have been privately liberated in different parts of Queensland during the past few years and are now numerous at Dulacca, Gayndah and Westwood. From each of these places, they are being sold and distributed broadcast throughout the State. The selling price is stated to range from £1 per infested segment downwards. Publicity has been given to the matter by Press reports and by advertisements issued from each of the places mentioned, and it is not surprising, therefore, that sales of infested segments have been extensive and widespread.

It is understood that the insects have already been distributed and liberated under natural onditions as far west as Charleville and Blackall. This Commission has been urged to officially recognise this means of pear eradication, to assist in the distribution of the insects, and even to grant monetary aid to local authorities and others in the matter.

Under such circumstances, it becomes the duty of the Commission to address your Board on the subject and to request your earnest and early co-operation in establishing a definite policy towards such private biological activities which cannot longer be overlooked.

(1.) *Commission's Views on Biological Control*—

This Commission is in entire agreement with the views expressed by the recent Royal Commission on Prickly-pear on the matter of biological aspects of the pear problem. On pages 24 and 25 of its report, the Royal Commission said:—

> "We think that the prospects of the cochineal or other insects acting quickly enough to cope with the very scattered pear is so remote that it may be left out of consideration, and attention and effort concentrated on other methods of dealing with this class of infestation. We think that it would be disastrous if such pear were neglected in the belief that it would ultimately be dealt with at practically no cost by insect enemies.

"We are, however, of the opinion that the good that would result from the action of insects in the denser pear, should they be eventually successful, so enormously outweighs the cost of the present experiments that the work should not only be continued but even extended and intensified.

"For administrative purposes we have already recommended that the Pear Commission co-operate with the Commonwealth Board in the distribution of authorised material. Much good would result from the closest co-operation between these bodies, since the Pear Commission will be in direct touch with every aspect of the problem of pear destruction."

These views are repeated here so that there may be no misunderstanding of the attitude of this Commission in the matter

(2.) *Cochineal Insects* (*Dactylopius tomentosus*)—

This Commission is fully aware of the controversy that has ranged around the cochineal insects privately liberated at the places mentioned, and the views expressed by several well-informed persons that the whole success of the cochineal insects depends on their being bred up in sufficiently large numbers before being overtaken by parasites or predators. It is quite clear that at each of the places from which distribution is taking place the predator (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) exists. No doubt, your Board already has full information as to this. As you know, it was the existence of this predator that called forth the late Minister's (Hon. J. H. Coyne's) official prohibition against the dissemination of these privately liberated cochineal. Notwithstanding this official warning, distribution has continued. Indeed, impetus was given to it by the warning and the controversy that followed. Nothing has since been done to stop it, and now, whatever may have been the position formerly, it is tolerably certain that the ladybird, *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*, may be found throughout the pear districts of the State.

(3.) *The danger of delay*—

This Commission has been informed by persons who have been in communication with your Board that "authorised" material will not be liberated to the public for a few years. By that time the privately liberated cochineal will have spread enormously. Its predator will have spread also and will be present everywhere in large numbers. Thus the "authorised" cochineal will start out not only under a heavy handicap, but under conditions which, if the original objection was good, must spell failure for the cochineal.

(4.) *Summary of position up to date*—

To summarise the position it would seem that :—

(1) If the original objection to the spread of privately liberated cochineal was good, the prohibition should, in the public interests, have been enforced.

(2) If the original objection was founded on inaccurate premises and in consequence was not followed up, there is no need to have any regard to it now.

(3) If, on the other hand, the original objection was well founded, there can be little use in adhering to it now in view of—

(*a*) The open violation of it by the public ;

(*b*) The spread of the cochineal throughout all pear districts ;

(*c*) The need of introducing more cochineal as rapidly as possible into districts already infested so that they may breed up quickly and keep ahead of the predators.

(5.) *Position of this Commission in the matter*—

The foregoing remarks lead up to the position of this Commission in the matter. The Commission has been appointed to administer the pear infested lands of the State. Its duty is to give tenants of pear infested lands the maximum amount of assistance in their problem of eradication, consistent with the public interests.

Concessions are therefore being given to these tenants. Rents are being reviewed, clearing conditions being adjusted, and poisons will shortly be supplied at such prices as will remove these tenants from the sphere of private exploitation. While these things are being done, the Commission connot stand by and see certain persons profiting by the sale at exorbitant rates of cochineal insects with the introduction of which to this State they had nothing to do. The Commission intends to take action in the matter, but, in order that nothing may be done inconsistent with your Board's policy, it is desired to know—

(I.) Whether your Board as the official body controlling biological activities intends to adhere to its prohibition against the spread of "private" *Dactylopius tomentosus* and, if so, this Commission would appreciate information as to—

(*a*) The reason for such action in view of the already wide and continuing spread of these insects throughout the State;

(*b*) Why steps were not taken earlier to make the prohibition effective;

(*c*) The steps contemplated now to deal with the matter.

(II.) Whether your Board has no further objection to the continuing spread of these cochineal in any or all of the pear districts, either under regulated private control or by this Commission.

(III.) If objection to the distribution of the insects is withdrawn, has your Board any definite plan as to the best course to adopt for furthering public interests in this matter.

I am further directed to assure your Board of this Commission's desire to actively co-operate with it in any practical way in which the Commission's assistance may be of value.

Yours faithfully,

WM. BELL, Secretary.

Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board,

Brisbane, 28th May, 1924.

The Secretary,

Prickly-pear Land Commission,

Brisbane.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th instant asking for a statement of the policy of this Board in relation to the private distribution of cochineal within the State, and to inform you that a report is being obtained from the Officer in Charge of Prickly-pear Investigations to the Board and that the matter will thereafter be referred direct to the Board for consideration.

I will further communicate with you when the matter has been considered.

Yours faithfully,

P. MURRELL, Secretary.

Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board,

Brisbane, 21st July, 1924.

The Chairman,

Prickly-pear Land Commission,

Brisbane.

Dear Sir,

I wish to inform you, in reply to the letter addressed by your Commission to this Board on the 27th May last on the subject of the views of the Board as to the distribution or otherwise of the privately introduced "Chico" cochineal insect, that the matter is one upon which the Board was expecting, at the date of receipt of your letter, to have determined in connection with its policy generally as to the liberation of the cochineal and other organisms, upon the receipt of the final results of tests upon crops of economic value, in America and Australia, then nearing completion.

Although the matter is one of such importance that it is felt it could only have been adequately dealt with at a meeting of the Board, nevertheless, after consultation with the Members of the Board, I am authorised to advise you of the views of the Board on the matter as follows:—

"Although the fear that the cochineal insect might be seriously checked in its activity by *Cryptolaemus* has so far proved groundless, the Board still considers that every effort should be made to prevent the introduction of the predator into new districts. It is agreed that the only way to prevent such introduction is for the Commission to commence the distribution of the cochineal as early as possible. In order to prevent the spread of *Cryptolaemus* from the coast the Commission should only distribute the privately introduced strain of cochineal from any one district either in that immediate district or in an easterly direction therefrom. With regard to districts infested with *O. Inermis*, or pest-pear, the indications are that "Chico" cochineal is practically as useful as either of the Board's strains—so that distribution of the first-mentioned strain might be proceeded with in those districts—at any rate until the Board is in a position to supply a more virulent strain.

"With respect to districts infected with *O. Stricta*, or Gayndah pear, the indications are that both the strains imported by the Board, viz. the "Texas" and "Arizona" strains, are very much more destructive than "Chico" cochineal, and that consequently it would be a mistake to distribute the lastmentioned strain in those particular areas.

"In order, as far as possible, to prohibit the entry of cochineal into districts west of the present sources of supply the Board considers that distribution in those districts should be postponed until the experiments started by the Board have proceeded sufficiently far to enable the infected blocks to serve as sources for distribution."

I shall be pleased therefore, at the request of the Board, to arrange for representatives of the Board, namely, Mr. W. B. Alexander, the Secretary, and myself, to meet your Commission in a conference to plan a scheme of distribution in accordance with the above principle, taking into consideration the localities whence supplies of cochineal can be obtained.

Yours faithfully,

A. G. MELVILLE,

Under Secretary, Dept. of Public Lands.

Prickly-pear Land Commission,

Brisbane, 22nd July, 1924.

Dear Sir,—

Acknowledging your letter of yesterday's date in reply to letter from this Commission dated 27th May last, I have to inform you that the members of the Commission will be available for the conference you mention at any time convenient to yourself during the next few days.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. PAYNE,

Chairman.

To—

A. G. Melville, Esq.,

Under Secretary, Dept. Public Lands,

And Member Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board,

Brisbane.

VII.—Definite arrangements made.

Subsequently, on the 24th July, a conference between the Commission and representatives of the Commonwealth Board took place.

It was then arranged that for biological purposes the State would be divided into two divisions—eastern and western. The dividing line ran from Inglewood to Yeulba, thence north to Taroom, thence along the Dawson Range, west of Baralaba to Duaringa on the Central Railway. Within the eastern division the Commission was to be free to distribute "private" cochineal obtainable at Dulacca, but within the western division it undertook, for the time being, to distribute only cochineal made available from the Commonwealth Board's laboratories. The reasons for this action are fully set out in a statement issued by the Commission to the public at this time and contained in Appendix 4.

These arrangements worked well. The overflow from the Board's laboratories at Westwood and Chinchilla was made available to the Commission from time to time and was distributed in the western division.

Moreover, Mr. W. B. Alexander, M.A., the Board's Scientific Controller, to whom we are much indebted for assistance in the whole matter, arranged with Mr. A. G. Lawrie, at Westwood, to permit the Commission to take from one of his paddocks "Chico" and "Texas" cochineal, the progeny of insects which Mr. Alexander had placed there previously. Messrs. Norman Culliford, Ian F. Henderson, and V. P. O'Sullivan also greatly assisted the whole movement

by allowing the Commission to take large quantities of "private" cochineal, entirely without charge, from their holdings near Dulacca. Information as to the different strains of cochineal may be obtained from Appendix 4.

Distributing centres were established by the Commission in August, 1924, at Dulacca (Palardo) and Westwood, and cases of insects were distributed as enumerated hereunder. VIII.—Work of distribution.

All distribution took place free of charge to the landholder.

—	Cases of *Chico* (For ordinary pest pear) *Opuntia Inermis.*	Cases of *Texas* (For Gayndah pear) *Opuntia stricta.*	Cases of *Arizona* (For either variety of pear).
From Palardo	2,811	..	..
From Westwood	442	852	..
From Commonwealth Board's laboratories	43	27	31
Totals	3,296	879	31
Grand total ..	..	..	4,206 cases

It will be noted from the above figures that the action taken by the Commission made it possible to supply landholders, free of charge, with forty times more cochineal insects than were available from the Commonwealth laboratories. The total number of landholders supplied was 1,554. Anyone who desired cochineal had only to ask, and the insects were despatched to him.

Surveying the biological movement in the light of after knowledge it now appears that no prohibition should ever have been placed by the Commonwealth Board on the propagation and distribution of "private" cochineal. The release of "authorised" cochineal by that Board was altogether too slow to meet public requirements. Moreover, the information regarding the non-existence of *Cryptolaemus* in the western portion of the State cannot have been accurate, for at all places in the field in Western Queensland where the "authorised" material from the scientific laboratories have been inspected, the *Cryptolaemus* has also been found. Nor was it possible for this *Cryptolaemus* to have been introduced with earlier cochineal. IX.—"Private" cochineal should never have been prohibited.

With this definite information before it the Commission intends next summer season to break down the artificial barrier that has been raised, and arrange for a wholesale distribution of cochineal throughout all the pear districts of the State so that the maximum result that these insects can give may be achieved. X.—Commission's plans for next year.

Need for Scientific Restraint.

Reputable scientists are accustomed to tread their way in new fields cautiously and guardedly, and generally act with scientific restraint. This is as it should be. But it must be recorded that "scientific restraint" has not been practised by all associated with the prickly-pear biological movement, although it would be difficult to conceive of any investigations in which absence of such restraint could do more harm. Many ill-considered statements have been made. The hopes of landholders have been unduly raised, and the difficulties of administration thereby increased. We much regret the necessity of having to give an illustration, but doubtless our meaning would not be clear without one. XI.—Regrettable absence of scientific restraint.

On the 11th April, 1924, three days before this Commission took office, the following appeared in a section of the Brisbane Press :—

"WITHIN OUR GRIP."

PRICKLY-PEAR PEST.

Menace Overcome.

In the course of time the prickly-pear, which has become a fast-growing menace and a decided pest, will be annihilated. This, in effect, in the well-considered opinion of Sir George Knibbs, chairman of the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board, which held a meeting in Brisbane yesterday.

Sir George Knibbs, before making the statement, seemed to have drawn a mind picture of the havoc the pear has played. In fact he has seen fields of the pest in all its fearful possibilities, but he reassured our representative, in an interview yesterday, that the Board had the pest within its grip.

"Through poisoning ?" was asked.

"No, through biological treatment," was the reply.

He stated that the Board yesterday considered the work of that body which had been performed in the past few months, and considered steps for its development in the future. A comprehensive report on those aspects would probably be available shortly. Sir George added that the work was arriving at the point of success, and, although through its nature nothing spectacular could be expected, it would be found that the prickly-pear pest could be dealt with, and as time went on the rate of dealing with it would be accelerated, with accompanying good results.

The statements by Sir George Knibbs will be read with considerable interest in Queensland.

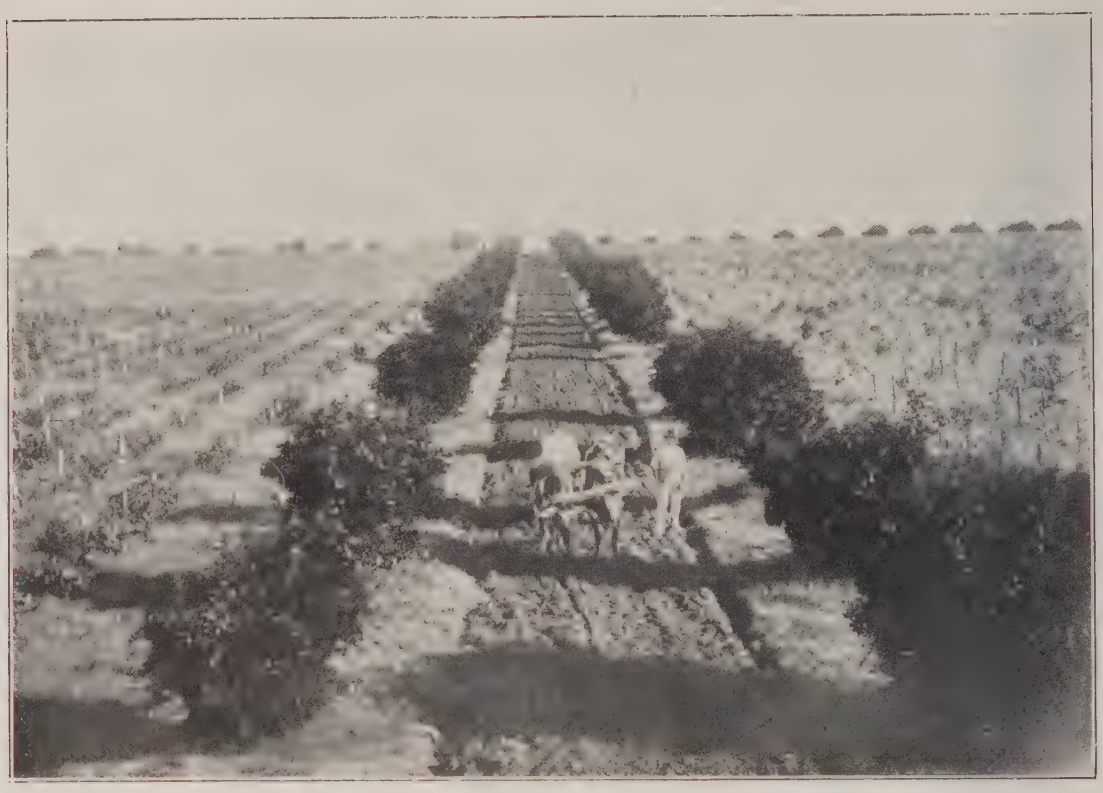
As a news item no doubt this was interesting. But what of its effects in the country ?

Why continue to arduously battle with the pear if this were actually true ? Why continue to spend thousands of pounds when such definite results biologically had been obtained ? Why set up a new prickly-pear organisation ? Apparently all the landholder had to do at this stage was to apply for biological material, sit back, and allow the insects to do the rest. But the Commonwealth Board had no material available for public distribution, and no matter how much the public clamoured for pear destroying insects, that authority, at this time, had none to give.

Again, as recently as the 7th April last, the same authority was reported in the Brisbane Press as having made a comparison between poisoning and biological methods to the detriment of the former. The published remarks would seem to indicate imperfect knowledge as to what is being done in Queensland.

Many other statements misleading to the public have been made, from time to time, by persons claiming knowledge of biological matters. Their danger lies in the fact that they encourage indifference and delay in dealing with the pear. Hence our concern in the matter. Here is another illustration, this time from an unofficial enthusiast. It was widely published in June, 1924—

"And now the settlers of Queensland were going to be compelled by the newly appointed Prickly-pear Land Commission to spend considerable sums of money in the eradication of the pear, or, at any rate, in holding it in check. * * * * He was of the opinion that it was wrong to ask the Shire Councils to undertake the work at such huge expense at the present time, when, day by day, and, night by night, there was at work a silent, untiring and assiduous worker in the shape of the Chico which required no labour and no expense. He considered that every Shire Council and every landholder should wait and see the results of the work of the cochineal before being called upon to shoulder further heavy taxation as was proposed."

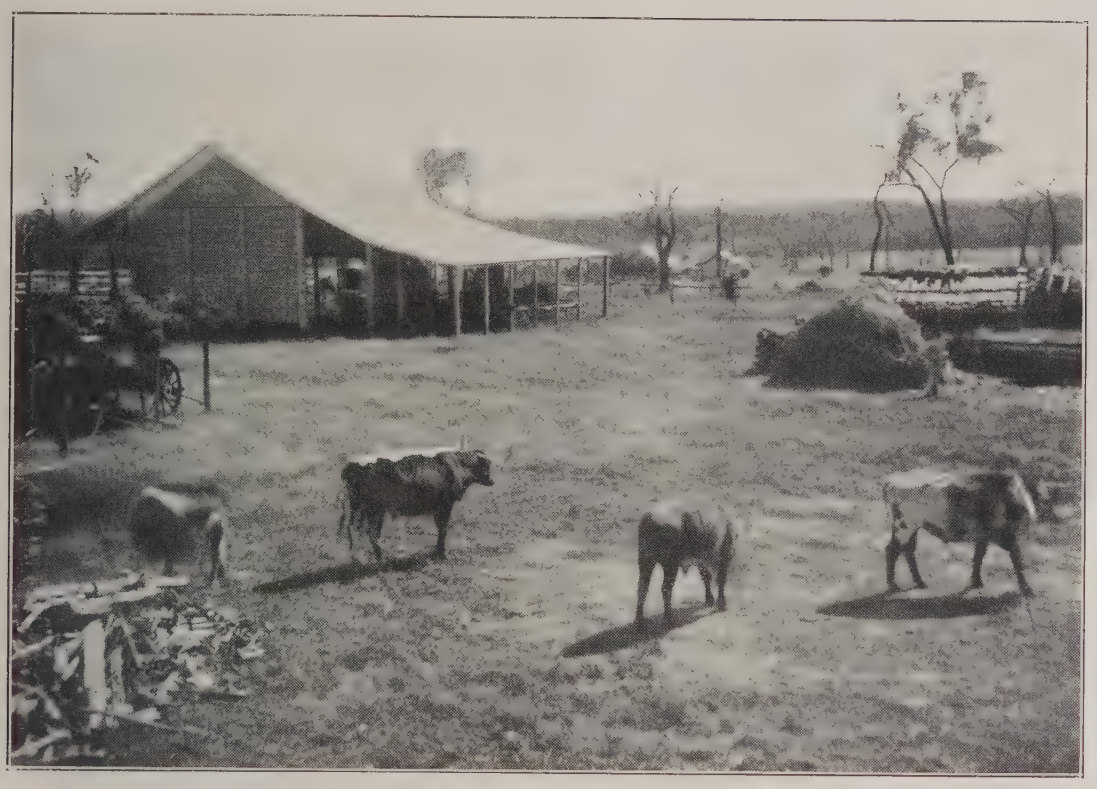


Reading's Farm (freehold), Roma District, twenty-five years ago.

The same spot to-day.

THESE PHOTOS. ILLUSTRATE HOW LAND WHE

HE PEAR HOLDS SWAY.



Reading's Farm (freehold), Roma District, twenty-five years ago.

The same spot to-day.

EGLECTED BECOMES OVERRUN WITH PEAR.

"Wait and see," while an additional area of 800,000 acres of clean land became infested every year. What short-sightedness is there disclosed!

From the above it will be apparent that such statements embarrassed the Commission right at its inception, and the difficulty was only overcome by pursuing and enforcing a definite and reasonable line of policy in regard to both poisoning and biological activities, so that public interests would not suffer.*

Unfortunately, there is in Queensland ample room for both chemical and biological means of destroying pear. Each should be pushed with the utmost vigour, and each in its proper sphere, that is biological means for dense pear and chemical means for such pear as may economically be treated in this way. They are not rival methods, but methods to be co-ordinated in the most effective way. That the Commission has done its utmost in actively making available to the public both of these agencies, preceding pages of this report will show.

It is, however, very desirable that in future responsible authorities should be careful not to make any statements that may mislead the public, slacken their efforts, and hamper the State's administration.

Biological activities are welcomed by all. If successful they will stand easily first as a means of controlling the pear pest. But until more definite results are obtained, until the efficacy of imported insects on a large scale is proved, until the insects give results better than they have done in their original habitat, until the whole matter passes well beyond the stage of experiment and expectation, nothing should be said or done that might discourage the use of other scientific methods of pear destruction at present more speedy and sure.

Biological Prospects.

XII.—Commission's views as to prospects.

"Chico" cochineal have now been at work in a few places for four years. The Commission, also, during the past twelve months distributed over four thousand cases of them. It is true that they are only one variety of a number of insects that attack the pear, but most authorities agree that they are likely to be the most effective in the work of destruction.

What then are their prospects for effective work?

It is considered too early yet to pronounce a definite opinion. Laboratory tests are one thing, and work in the field another. Still, certain indications, after four years work in the field, should not be ignored. Unless restrained by checks and balances which nature, in these matters, has a tendency to exert, it seems likely that much good work will be done by the insects on those areas that have been practically abandoned to the pear.

In the present state of our knowledge we are justified in expressing the following summarised views regarding them:—

(1) The insects readily attack and destroy all young pear plants. Therefore in localities where they have become well established the density of the pear is not likely to increase. Thus pear infested country is likely to be kept sufficiently open for effective use by cattle.

(2) They are likely to break down the density of the pear in heavily infested localities, and, in course of time, retard the prolific cropping of fruit. This, in itself, will aid in checking the spread of pear. Moreover by breaking down the density of the pear they may enable it to be dealt with by other means.

* As to this, see Appendix 4.

(3) They are of little or no benefit in dealing with light infestation. This still remains the field for chemical action.

(4) The prospects of their ultimately eradicating pear on a large scale are not yet encouraging.

It should be stressed, however, that the results obtained to date are sufficiently important to justify continuous and persistent effort in biological matters, so long as this does not lead to slackening of efforts in other directions.

XIII.—Most appropriate method should be used.

Again may we reiterate that the Commission encourages and supports all economical methods of destroying pear. The field for biological and fungus-parasite treatment is in dense pear areas, and the scope for scientific chemical action is on lighter infestation. Each of these methods has its appropriate sphere. They are in no sense rival methods, and this, by now, should be generally recognised.

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP IN MYCOLOGY.

I.—Arrangements made for a special study of prickly-pear fungi and bacteria.

An important field of scientific research in regard to controlling prickly pear, which has not yet been adequately investigated, is that relating to bacterial and fungoid organisms. The scientific authorities by whom the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board is advised are strongly of the opinion that much good may come from a close investigation of these subjects.

The Commission, therefore, accepting the views of that Board and its advisers on the subject, and with the approval of the Minister, has decided to offer a travelling research scholarship in mycology for a period of two years at an estimated cost not exceeding £750 per annum. Applications are being invited, and the University graduate eventually selected will be required to proceed to America and specially investigate prickly-pear fungi and bacteria in that country. All necessary arrangements are being supervised by the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board, which has the necessary scientific staff to attend to such a matter.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

I.—Demonstrations and instruction in pear clearing.

Amongst miscellaneous services rendered was the giving of demonstrations of poisoning methods in all portions of the State in order to instruct officers and the public in the use of poisons, and as to the cost at which effective work could be done.

Actual work of clearing specified areas was undertaken in different places, on behalf of Local Authorities and others, in order to give concrete illustrations as to what could be accomplished.

For instance, at Pittsworth the Local Authority estimated that certain clearing work would cost £40. It was done by the Commission for £18. Similarly at Emu Park, work estimated by local persons to cost £100 was done for £38, although the cost of this job was much increased by unfavourable weather conditions. This work of demonstrating clearing methods will be continued during the ensuing twelve months.

SPECIAL CLEARING OPERATIONS.

I.—Eradication of isolated seedbeds.

The Commission, during the past year, undertook special clearing operations in the vicinity of Charters Towers and Clermont. In those localities there were several thousand acres of infested Crown lands, and abandoned

mining lands, which were a menace to the neighbourhood. The infestation was quite isolated from other infestation in the State, and its eradication was therefore an urgent matter. Experience has shown that if these isolated seedbeds are not destroyed they join up in time with the main body of pear by gradually infesting all the intervening land, particularly such land as is vacant.

Both of the localities mentioned have now been freed from pear with the exception of some small infestation on private lands on which work is still proceeding. The total expenditure for the combined Charters Towers-Clermont operations, extending over a period of nine months, was £1,550.

Other clearing work was also done by the Commission on small areas in different parts of the State where special circumstances made such action advisable. This work of eradicating isolated seedbeds of pear will be continued steadily.

WORK OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

I.—Pear clearing by Local Authorities.

Hitherto Local Authorities have been in sole control of pear clearing on roads and reserves. The amount of work done from time to time was measured by each Council's funds, by its particular viewpoint, and by its general discretion in the whole matter. The Prickly-pear Land Act alters this position. The Commission has been placed definitely in control. The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, may, by Order in Council, define the obligations of the Local Authority and indicate the functions in aid of the Commission that the Local Authority must carry out.

In the past some Shire Councils have done good work. But on the whole the results of Councils' activities were indifferent, and as has been already reported elsewhere—" No attempt was made to co-ordinate the work of the different Shires, and thus the work done was not uniform either in quality, in cost, or in efficiency."

II.—View-point of Commission.

The attitude of the Commission in the matter of clearing roads and reserves requires but little explanation. We prefer to work in co-operation with the respective Councils, to organise and direct their efforts, and to grant them substantial financial aid. We want to give all the assistance we possibly can and the Councils are invited to avail themselves of it. But if this offer is unavailing then other methods must be applied.

Assistance Given.

III.—Offer made to Councils.

Accordingly, in order to carry out this policy, we wrote on the 14th May, 1924, to all Local Authorities concerned, as follows :—

Office of the Prickly-pear Land Commission,

Brisbane, 14th May, 1924.

Sir,—I have to inform you that "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," which is now in force, gives to the Prickly-pear Land Commission, constituted under that Act, a general jurisdiction as to the work of pear clearing throughout the State, including that on roads, reserves, and freehold lands.

Orders in Council may be issued from time to time prescribing the particular authorities and powers that may be exercised by the Commission in respect of such lands.

Section 11 further provides :—

> " By an Order in Council under this Act the Governor in Council may from time to time require any Local Authority or Joint Local Authority or other local governing body to exercise and perform any function or duty in aid of the Commission in the exercise of its administrative functions under this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the expenses incurred shall be defrayed. And every such Local Authority or Joint Local Authority or other local governing body shall have authority to and shall exercise and perform such function or duty accordingly."

Policy of the Commission.

As in the case of landholders, the Commission desires to give Local Authorities such assistance as will enable them to carry on a practical pear eradication campaign on the roads and reserves under their control. But the Local Authorities themselves must do their part. It is not intended to add to your Council's burdens but to lighten them. It is desired to organise and assist your efforts, to enlist your aid, and to use all existing machinery and equipment so that as much of the Commission's funds as possible may be used for their proper purpose, the actual clearing of the pear.

The Commission will apportion and supervise the work of clearing, but otherwise will not exercise the special powers conferred on it by the Act except in the case of default or neglect by the Local Authority concerned.

In this way effectual and amicable working by the Commission and Local Authorities towards the common end should be assured.

On these lines, therefore, we claim your earnest co-operation. The assistance which we will be in a position to give, as from the 1st July, 1924, is as follows :—

(1) The supply of effective poison at cost price ;

(2) Instruction as to the most economical and effective way of using the poison supplied ;

(3) Direction and supervision of pear-clearing work so that the efforts of the different Shires may be co-ordinated ;

(4) A subsidy of £2 for every £1 found by the Local Authority, conditionally on the work being first approved by the Commission, and being effectually done.

This assistance will be granted to the Local Authority in every pear infested district whether or not the area was proclaimed clearable under the Local Authorities Acts, and whether or not subsidies were formerly payable.

Clearing of Roads and Reserves.

The roads and reserves that must first receive attention are those adjoining clear or clearable areas, so that the occupiers of such lands may not be burdened by the existence of infestation on their boundaries.

You are accordingly requested to submit to this office practical proposals as to the pear-clearing on roads and reserves in your Shire that needs attention and which your Council is desirous of carrying out under the conditions mentioned.

For a start it will be enough to confine your attention to the requirements of the financial year 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925.

The localities in which the work is to be done should be marked on the map of your Shire, which will be forwarded to you in the course of a few days, and such map should then be returned to this office.

Definite information should also be given as to the following :—

(1) The nature of your Council's existing noxious weed organisation, if any, and the number of men employed during the past twelve months on the work of pear-clearing on roads and reserves. If men were not permanently employed on pear-clearing, state how long they were engaged in this work. Also give the Council's total pear expenditure on roads and reserves for the twelve months mentioned ;

(2) The number of men regarded as necessary for the work contemplated for the twelve months 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925, and the estimated cost of such work ;

(3) The nature of equipment in use and the poisons or other methods hitherto used for the destruction of the pear ;

(4) The total mileage of roads in your Shire, and the approximate mileage and total area of roads that come under each of the following heads :—

(*a*) Very lightly infested ;

(*b*) Infested with scattered pear ;

(*c*) Infested with dense pear.

(5) The nature and extent of infestation of any reserves under your Council's control.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that it is in the interests of your Shire that the required statements be made clear and definite.

Freehold Lands.

On account of the necessity of giving immediate attention to infested Crown tenures, of which some 10,000 exist, and of defining and establishing buffer areas to stop the spread of pear into districts at present clean, the Commission will have to allow the administration of pear-clearing on freeholds to remain at present in the hands of Local Authorities. This will be merely a temporary arrangement, for, as soon as possible, the Commission will assume full authority and responsibility in this matter also.

When the Commission assumes full control of the administration of freeholds it will inquire into the state of infestation of each portion of land and the pear-clearing work hitherto done by the owner. Pear-clearing conditions will be laid down in each case which the owner must fulfil under penalties to be prescribed. The consideration that the Commission will extend to each case will largely depend on the nature of the effort in pear-clearing made by the owner in the past, and particularly that made by him from the present time to the date when the Commission assumes control. It is for each man now to show his bona fides. Nothing unreasonable will be expected, but each owner must do his share.

Will you be so good as to advise the owners of infested freeholds in your Shire accordingly, and urge that their own interests will be best served by making a determined effort in clearing the pear ? In this way alone can the Commission's sympathetic consideration be won when the cases come to be dealt with.

Poison will be supplied at cost price for this work either to Local Authorities or to occupiers of the land. There will be no objection to the Local Authority or its gangs clearing freeholds so long as the accounts in respect of such work are kept entirely separate from those relating to clearing of roads and reserves.

It is also asked that the Commission's attention may be directed to any unusual case of infestation of freehold land, which constitutes a seed bed in an otherwise clean neighbourhood, so that action may be taken in regard to it.

Crown Lands and Crown Tenures.

Vacant Crown lands and Crown tenures will be administered by the Commission through its country organisation. It will doubtless be recognised by you that with the funds available the clearing of all areas of vacant and unproductive Crown lands is obviously impossible. Local Authorities may, however, direct the attention of the Commission to any infestation of vacant Crown land which is a menace to its locality and the clearing of which is within the bounds of practicability. The Commission recognises the need for attention to such areas and seeks your assistance in pointing them out.

Destruction of Birds.

Any recommendations Local Authorities may care to make as to the destruction of birds which act as seed carriers in their districts will also be carefully considered.

Co-operation Desired.

Little has been said in this letter as to the compulsory powers which the law gives us. They are very great ; but it is voluntary co-operation, and not compulsion, that we want. The work is sufficiently important to call for the united and concentrated effort of all those whose duty it is to deal with it, and then all may share in the results achieved.

The Commission looks forward to securing your Council's cordial co-operation on the lines mentioned.

On behalf of the Commission,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. PAYNE,

Chairman.

IV.—Response by Councils.

In all, 68 Councils were written to, and nearly all have expressed a readiness to assist and co-operate with the Commission in this public work. Although in one or two instances a reluctance to depart from old methods has been displayed, the advantages of adopting modern methods of poisoning have been generally recognised, and definite approval to proceed with the programme of clearing submitted, has been given by the Commission in the majority of cases with little amendment. There has, however, been a dearth of useful suggestions in regard to minimising the spread of pear in the respective areas, such as recommendations for the destruction of certain birds, which were specifically invited.

V.—Work done by Councils.

Some delay, of necessity, occurred in the collection and preparation by the Councils of the desired information, and obtaining the Commission's approval to proceed with the work, and it is hardly to be expected that a great deal of clearing would have been done at this stage. All the roads and reserves in three of the more lightly infested Shires, however, have so far been cleared, and in two others the work has been completed or is nearing completion other than on some areas that are too heavily infested to be economically treated with poison and have consequently been infested with cochineal. Other Shire Councils are proceeding with the work of clearing that has been approved. The Commission will give attention to the position of a few dilatory Councils at an early date.

VI.—Assistance given by Commission.

Most of the Councils have received instructions from one of the Commission's demonstrators in the use of the poisons and apparatus, and some clearing work has been done for a few Councils as a guide for future operations. The cost of poisons and apparatus supplied is being debited against subsidy payable to the Councils, and, in order that they may have funds to carry on with, an advance of three-fourths of the subsidy payable, less the value of the poisons, etc., supplied, is being made on receipt of a claim, pending investigation of the claim.

Up to the 30th June last, the Commission has paid £1,261 as subsidies on this work, and considerable claims are pending. Poisons have also been supplied to the value of £2,603.

Details of the operations of each Council and the amounts paid by way of subsidy will be given in the next report.

DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BIRDS.

I.—Scheme for destroying emus and crows is to be framed.

Amongst the agencies by which pear is spread emus and crows hold a foremost place. Scientific authority is adverse to anything in the nature of wholesale slaughter of bird life, but the destruction of the abovementioned birds in western pear areas, where they accomplish little or no good purpose, is quite a different matter.

In the Commission's circular letter to Local Authorities, of 14th May, 1924, the Local Authorities were invited to forward suggestions as to the action that should be taken in this matter, but no suggestions have been forthcoming. The Commission, therefore, intends shortly to frame a scheme to effect the desired purpose and will seek the co-operation of western Local Authorities in carrying it out.

LOCAL AUTHORITY VALUATIONS.

I.—Valuation principles for Local Authorities.

Everyone will admit that the incidence of Local Authority taxation should be sound and equitable. However, under the present system in regard to pear lands it is not.

The fairness of the following general principles will readily be accepted:—

(1) That the amount of local taxation to be paid by a landholder should be regulated by his interests in the locality and by the benefits he is receiving at the hands of the Local Authority; that the wealthy landholder should pay a proportionately greater amount according to his landed interests than the small farmer in the same neighbourhood.

(2) That a progressive landholder should not be taxed more than a negligent landholder in the same neighbourhood if the unimproved value of their lands were originally the same.

(3) That the revenue raised by local taxation should be adequate for the Local Authority services.

(4) That any concession in rent granted by the Crown to one of its tenants in order to make the clearing of pear a business proposition should not be neutralised by an increase in Local Authority rates.

II.—These principles are not observed.

In actual practice such principles as the above are not carried out. Under the Local Authorities Acts a premium is often placed on negligence and the deserving tenant is penalised. Absurd as it may seem, if a concession in rent is granted by the Crown because of a tenant's good pear clearing work, this concession is often neutralised by an immediate increase in Local Authority rates, while the lessee who neglects his pear has his land valued on a more favourable or lower basis, and his rates are not increased.

III.—Illustration showing effect of present Acts.

Before proceeding to discuss the provisions of the present Acts we will give an illustration of their inequitable effect.

A is the lessee of an area of 1,000 acres in the pear belt. He has, in the past, not been a good tenant; his land has gone to pear and eventually he has obtained a prickly-pear lease over it, without clearing conditions, at an annual rent of ¾d. per acre. B is an adjoining settler who, at considerable expense, amounting to more than the value of the land, has eradicated the pear from his holding. The Crown has recognised his efforts and has granted him a perpetual leasehold title over the land at an annual rent of nil per acre, and subject to the condition that the land be maintained free from pear.

The Local Authority now comes along to collect its revenue. The services given by the Shire Council to A and B are exactly the same. However, A's land is valued for rating on the basis of twenty times its annual rental, that is a total of 1s. 3d. per acre, whereas the better tenant, B, who occupies land that in an unimproved state was exactly similar to that occupied by A, is rated on a value of anything from 5s. per acre upwards.

Because B has received a concession in rent it is not suggested that he also receive a concession in rates, but it is urged that merely because of his concession in rent he should not in the matter of rates be unfairly dealt with. Yet that is exactly what is being done,

The Present Law.

IV.—Summary of valuation provisions of Local Authorities Acts.

The present provisions of the Local Authorities Acts in the matter of valuations are the result of a series of enactments from 1902 to 1924. They are set out fully in Appendix 5. For practical purposes they may be summarised as follows:—

Tenure.	Method of Valuation.
Grazing tenures such as pastoral holdings and grazing selections (outside of the area subject to pear infestation).	Twenty times the annual rent.
Grazing tenures similar to the above held at "a quit or nominal rent," but subject to pear clearing conditions. (These conditions may involve an annual expenditure equal to or greater than any rent payable on similar non-infested country.)	The fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee simple in the same neighbourhood. (No mention is made of the existence of pear or the obligations of clearing affecting the freehold value of the land.)
Perpetual Lease Selections (outside of the region of infestation).	The fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee simple in the same neighbourhood.
Perpetual leases or perpetual lease prickly pear selections held at "a quit or nominal rent," but subject to pear-clearing conditions. (These conditions may involve an annual expenditure equal to or greater than any rent payable on similar non-infested country.)	The fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee simple in the same neighbourhood. (No mention is made of the existence of pear or the obligations of clearing affecting the freehold value of the land.)
Other agricultural tenures such as agricultural farms, in which an estate in fee simple is eventually acquired (non-infested country).	The fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee simple in the same neighbourhood.
Agricultural tenures such as agricultural farms which are pear infested and subject to clearing conditions on which the rent payable is "a quit rent or nominal rent or reduced rent."	The amount which a purchaser might at the date of valuation be reasonably expected to give for the assignment of the lease or license with all its accompanying rights and obligations, other than structural improvements. Minimum valuation, 5s. per acre.

Suggested Amendments.

V.—Amendments suggested by Commission.

It will be observed that there is little consistency in the above provisions, and when administered in a different way by a great number of Local Authorities there is room for grave injustices to deserving Crown tenants. That some tenants have been unfairly treated owing to these rigid provisions, the Commission is already aware.

As a basis for discussion in improving the present position the Commission sets out hereunder a new system for local authority valuations.

Tenure.	Method of Valuation.
Grazing tenures generally (non-infested areas.)	Twenty times the annual rent, as at present.
Grazing tenures held at "a quit or nominal or reduced rent" because of pear clearing conditions.	Twenty times the average annual rent that is being paid in the locality on lands that, in an unimproved condition, were similar to the land in question and that are either not subject to pear infestation or on which substantial clearing conditions are not being enforced.
Freeholding Tenures, Perpetual Leases and Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selections, whether subject or not to pear infestation, and irrespective of rents being paid.	The amount which a purchaser might, at the date of valuation, be reasonably expected to give for the assignment of the lease or license with all its accompanying rights and obligations (including pear-clearing obligations), and without regard to structural improvements. Minimum valuation, 3s. 4d. per acre.

WHAT A GOOD CROWN TENANT CAN DO.

The above photo. and similar photos. on other pages are striking illustrations of—

(1) What a Good Tenant Means to the State.

The property on the left is serving as a buffer to the further spread of pear.

(2) The Menace of a Negligent Tenant.

The holding on the right, by reason of the pear infestation, is rendered almost valueless. One of the functions of the Commission in the future will be to dispossess negligent tenants in the early stages **before** their neglect has ruined the land.

(3) What Pear Poisons can Accomplish.

The property on the left is kept free by an annual poisoning of all young pear. The cost of maintaining free varies from 6d. per acre per annum for the land near the dense pear, down to 1d. per acre further west.

(4) The Unfairness of Local Authority Valuations.

Under the present law, the tenant of the property on the left, notwithstanding his annual expenditure in maintaining his land free from pear, may have to pay several times heavier rates than the negligent tenant on the right, although the services rendered by the Local Authority to each are much the same.

(5) The Need for Rental and Other Concessions to Deserving Tenants.

Because of the expenditure in pear-clearing, the holding on the left must be rented at a much lower rate than similar country entirely outside of the region of infestation. In some cases rental concessions alone are not sufficient to compensate for good work done, and, consequently, extensions of leases have to be granted.

In our opinion, such an inequitable system as that at present in force should not be allowed longer to stand. Valuations for grazing land should not jump from twenty times the annual rent to a freehold basis and *vice versa*. If encouragement is to be given to development, if negligence is to be discouraged, and industry rewarded, some new system such as is herein suggested, and that will give consistent results, should be adopted. This can be done without diminishing Local Authority revenue at all.

FINANCIAL.

Under the provisions of the Prickly-pear Land Act the sum of £100,000 per annum is paid from consolidated revenue into "The Prickly-pear Land Commission Fund." From this fund all operations of the Commission must be financed. For all expenditure under the Act the State is repaid in manifold ways and degrees, while much of the outgoings come back directly and immediately, as may be seen from the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure given in Appendix 1.

I.—Operations on "The Prickly-pear Land Commission Fund."

A close grip has been maintained on expenditure, and the work of the Commission for the year under review has been completed at a total expenditure of £77,426, but of this sum £28,445 has come back as the result of sales to landholders of poisons and apparatus. These figures cannot be taken as any indication as to what expenditure may be in future years, as initial activities necessarily took some time to get under way.

BUFFER AREAS.

The idea of buffer areas, or protective zones, to stop the spread of pear is an old one. It has, however, not yet been systematised and put into effective operation.

I.—Buffer areas have often been suggested.

By themselves, buffer areas can accomplish nothing. They are merely aids to administration. The idea is to proclaim a definite area on the outskirts of the pear which can be ceaselessly watched and cleared of pear as it appears. In this way the State may know that the outward spread of the pest has been effectually checked.

In actual practice, however, each individual tenure must be a buffer area if the pear is to be stopped from spreading.

II.—Requirements of Administration.

The Commission is therefore proceeding with all possible despatch to define and enforce reasonable clearing conditions on each separate parcel of land. This work will take a few years to complete. When it has been done, definite buffer areas on the extreme edges of the pear country will be proclaimed. Hastily proclaimed buffer areas would be useless, as amendments might be required from time to time. This cannot be allowed. When such areas have been proclaimed they must remain intact for all time. Only in this way can they be of value. They must remain intact so that they may clearly demonstrate the fact that the pear belt has been successfully hemmed in.

Accordingly, so soon as the individual tenures have been dealt with, and the necessary relief afforded to landholders, the Commission will at once proceed to have permanent buffer areas defined and proclaimed. Earlier action than this is not practicable.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

"Step by step" is an excellent precept. Confronted by a number of matters each requiring attention, its practical application to the subjects in hand affords the speediest and surest way out.

I.—Commission proceeded step by step.

To define a policy on a particular matter; to put it in operation; to guide it till results are assured; and then while keeping it moving pass on to the next subject and then the next is a plan of action that at least has the merit of going forward with a certain sureness, and avoids dissipating energy and resource over too wide a field. This was the course we endeavoured to pursue from the outset.

II.—Summary of work done.

Working on such lines the accomplishments for the first year of office are as summarised hereunder:—

I. Preliminary organisation of office and field staff.

II. Prickly-pear territory defined, comprising approximately 51,500,000 acres.

III. Relations of Commission with Lands Department determined, and co-operation in work provided for.

IV. Ordinary land administration work in regard to all prickly-pear land attended to.

V. Prickly-pear poison organisation for benefit of landholders completed. Effective poisons and apparatus supplied; prices greatly reduced. The quantity of pear poisons distributed to landholders during the past nine months is sufficient to destroy more than 3,500,000 tons weight of pear.

VI. Biological matters organised, and insects made available to landholders. Over four thousand cases of cochineal distributed free of charge.

VII. Field officers and landholders instructed in modern methods of poisoning. Demonstrations given in all parts of the State.

VIII. Co-operation with Local Authorities in work of pear-clearing on roads and reserves. Subsidy of £2 paid for every £1 found by the Local Authority.

IX. Special clearing work undertaken directly by Commission in certain localities where infestation was dangerous to the surrounding clean districts. The most important of this work was in respect of the isolated seedbeds of pear at Charters Towers and Clermont.

X. Judicial systems devised and put in operation for collecting evidence with a view to adjusting rents and tenures, and defining pear clearing conditions on each individual tenure throughout the pear belt. Sittings of the Commission were held at seventeen different centres throughout the State, and almost daily judicial sittings were held in Brisbane during the past six months. To date, 2,300 decisions have been announced by the Commission.

XI. Revising the opening terms of all lands in the vicinity of holdings being dealt with judicially by the Commission, and opening all vacant or otherwise available lands under suitable tenures.

For the present the Commission must concentrate its attention on the pear infestation in the western portion of the State. Here the chief danger lies. Land values are low, climatic conditions are suitable for the vigorous

growth of pear, and the country is such that it must be held in large areas. It is here that the campaign against the pear pest must be commenced. Until this more urgent work has been accomplished, freehold lands, particularly those along the coastal belt, will not receive the same attention.

III.—Western areas come first.

The danger on coastal areas is much less than further west for the following reasons :—

(1) Coastal districts are more populated ; land values are higher; holdings are smaller and more easily dealt with.

(2) Climatic conditions on the coast are not as favourable as those inland for the spread of pear.

(3) Birds or cattle do not spread the pear on coastal areas to any extent, as there is an abundance of other food for them.

This policy may, however, lead to comment from those with limited knowledge of the requirements of the State—that the Commission is doing little in their districts. Pear infestation is evident even in the vicinity of the larger coastal cities and towns. But while engaged in its bigger task the Commission will, for the time being, leave this infestation to be dealt with by the Local Authorities and freeholders themselves. Later on the Commission will definitely give attention to these areas and enforce the necessary clearing.

THE OUTLOOK.

It has been estimated that during the ten years, 1913-1923, prickly-pear in Queensland spread over an additional area of 8,373,278 acres. This equals an average annual increase of 837,328 acres. The latest official estimate of infestation is approximately 25,000,000 acres.

I.—The past spread of pear.

Of all the Australian States, Queensland, on account of its tropical and sub-tropical climate, provides the conditions most suited for the prolific growth and continuous spread of this cactus; in fact, in no country in the world has prickly-pear spread in so devastating a manner as in Queensland. It has been found to flourish as far north as Charters Towers, and as far west as Blackall and Charleville. If left unchecked it must inevitably spread over all those parts of the State with an average annual rainfall exceeding twelve inches, and mostly falling within the summer months. It is a reasonable estimate, therefore, that, if the pest were left entirely unchecked for the next twenty-five years, at least one half of the territory of the State would become pear infested. Thus it may be truly said that the future of land settlement in Queensland largely depends on the efforts now being made.

After twelve months of the Commission's administration it may be asked—What is now the outlook ? Will the scheme succeed ?

II.—Commission's views as to future prospects.

The Royal Commission on Prickly-pear reported that it was possible "not only to hold the pear in check but to enable large areas of scattered pear land to be saved." With our more recent experience we can confidently re-affirm that view.

The exceptional rains of the last twelve months caused a phenomenal growth of pear, but notwithstanding this the only lands on which the pear has gained headway are those already thickly infested and those of an inferior or scrubby nature. The strenuous efforts that have been made during the year are

reflected in the Commission's unprecedented sales of poison, totalling 590 tons, or as explained elsewhere sufficient to destroy over 3,500,000 tons weight of pear. Henceforth it is clear that the wealth productivity of the pear belt shall no longer be of a diminishing quantity. In future annual reports we will publish maps showing large tracts of country in the vicinity of infestation which are being saved from the inroads of the pear. Undoubtedly, the further spread of pear can be stopped.

III.—Sharers of the burden.

It is sometimes said that the pear problem should be "nationalised," that the clearing of pear should be made "a national matter." Well, so it has been. At one time the landholders mainly carried the burden; now it is shared by all.

Crown tenants comprise the bulk of landholders affected by the pest. Their rents have been reviewed so that full consideration will be given to their expenditure in clearing. Only such clearing conditions as are reasonably possible of performance are being imposed. The reduction in rentals from the lands are part of the community's contribution towards the performance of clearing conditions, as consolidated revenue is reduced thereby. Then the community has also made funds available so that effective poisons may be supplied and other services rendered to landholders at a very low charge. Indeed much service, biological and otherwise, is given entirely without charge. Local Authorities are assisted financially on a generous scale to deal with infestation on roads and reserves. Thus the position has been entirely altered for the better. One class of the community no longer suffers alone. Now all are sharers of the burden.

IV.—Application of business principles.

It has been stated that the administration of the Commission is "very sympathetic," and that this is evidenced by the judicial decisions set out in Part II. of this report. We, however, claim no such virtue. Our function is not to be sympathetic, but to be just and businesslike in all dealings with Crown tenants. Alike to the State and to the individual do we owe a duty. Our work lies in the application of economic and business principles to the prickly-pear problem.

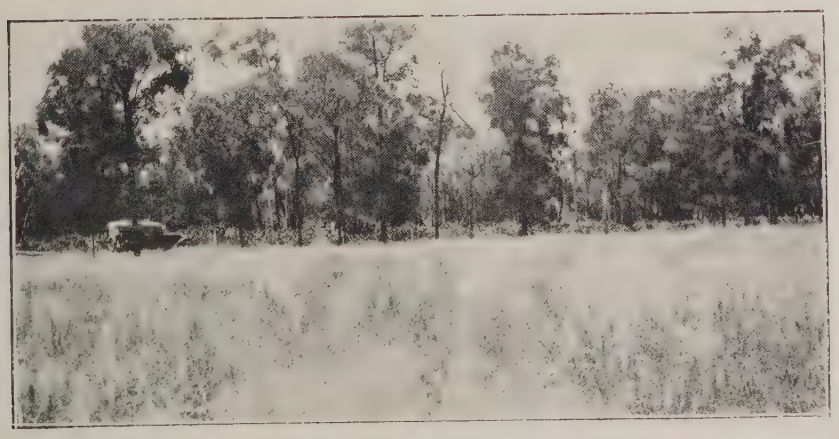
For our part we must provide satisfactory service to landholders in a number of directions, and they must then give adequate service to the State in return. Summed up, the matter is largely one of business. When a concession is given to a tenant it is required that the tenant shall do work equal to that concession. Should he be reluctant to do so, it becomes our duty to see that the State is not defrauded. Another tenant will be found, and the necessary work enforced. Thus all tenants must learn "to play the game."

Field officers of the Commission also must adjust themselves to these new conditions. No longer is it a matter of merely tinkering with pear clearing. The actual obligations laid by the Commission on landholders must be fulfilled.

V.—A start is made.

"What can they do, after all."—Such was the cry of many despairing souls when, in March, 1923, the Royal Commission on Prickly-pear was appointed. Sections of the public, landholders, and officials all joined in this gloomy outlook. Ready to countenance failure, ready to admit defeat, their horizon was cramped, and their vision dimmed.

INDUSTRY AND NEGLECT.



The above four photos. show portions of Mrs. E. Bager's selections, Surat District, and adjoining lands. By keeping the pear down, and by ringing the timber and burning-off, this selector has now a first-class property. The adjoining lands, which are densely infested, were in a natural state exactly similar country. One of the functions of the Commission is to reward and encourage deserving tenants, and dispossess negligent tenants in the early stages BEFORE their neglect has ruined the land.

"What can they do, after all," was echoed and re-echoed as the Royal Commission bent to its task, and collected evidence and data throughout the country. When, as a result of the Royal Commission's labours, the present body took office, the cry in some qu rters was renewed, but with diminished force. The Royal Commission had done much to steady public opinion. It had shown that a forward step could be made. The present Commission has been privileged to carry this work onward and show at least some practical results during the first year of operation. Much, however, remains to be done, for the work is only just started. Entirely new activities have yet to be undertaken; the administrative control so far established has to be tightened and perfected as the mon hs go by. But, looking back on the efforts of the past few years, one must be disappointed and surprised at the dismay and gloom with which large sections of the people, and many officials, who had some knowledge of the facts, faced the prickly-pear question. Not in this spirit of indecision and gloom, so unworthy of the accomplishments of our Australian people, can the problems of settlement be solved.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND COMMONWEALTH ACTIVITIES.

I.—Constitution of other pear authorities.

This Commission was appointed as from the 14th April, 1924. Later in the same year the Parliament of New South Wales passed "The Prickly-pear Act, 1924." This measure was framed largely on the Queensland Statute, but gave to the Prickly-pear Board to be constituted under the Act functions of a more restricted scope than are reposed in this Commission.

The area of infestation in New South Wales is officially stated at approximately 6,000,000 acres, and thus the pear position in that State is something like that existing in Queensland twenty-five years ago.

In inviting applications from Queenslanders for positions on its Board the late New South Wales Government offered attractive terms, but none of the members of this Commission were applicants.

II.—Co-ordination needed.

At the present time there are in Australia three authorities having some function in relation to the pear problem—the Queensland Prickly-pear Land Commission, the New South Wales Board, and the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board. The desirableness of co-ordination between these bodies, which at present is not provided for, is so obvious that no doubt each of the Governments concerned will take the necessary action in due course.

LAND SETTLEMENT SIDELIGHTS.

I.—Commission has become a land settlement authority.

It has been explained in earlier pages that this Commission administers an area of approximately 51,500,000 acres.

This territory embraces all kinds and classes of land from large pastoral holdings of 280,000 acres down to small tenures of a few acres. It follows, therefore, that to carry out its duties the Commission has to exercise the functions of a general lands administration. In these circumstances it is fitting that we should have some observations to make on genera settlement matters.

II.—Initiation of land settlement reports.

Let us, for a moment, go back for a period of nearly fifty years. On the 8th June, 1876, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., then Minister for Lands, in directing that a report on the operations of the Lands Department be prepared each year for presentation to Parliament, wrote :—

"On matters affected by political considerations, I of course do not invite an expression of opinion. On all matters, however, connected with the professional aspects of the Department, I think that the permanent head of the Department ought to be entitled to speak. The efficient management of this Department, as of all other Government Departments, must so much depend on the capacity and fidelity of its permanent officers that Parliament, I am sure, will always be found willing to listen to their representations. I therefore hope that Mr. Tully* will not hesitate to direct my attention to anything which, in his opinion, requires amendment."

In this spirit the following remarks on land settlement are offered. It must be understood that they do not necessarily refer to current activities, but are rather certain fundamental truths which officers should keep in mind in their administration. If the remarks can awaken interest and stimulate thought on these really vital subjects then they will serve their turn.

III.—History of land settlement needed.

Some day, perhaps, a history of land settlement in Queensland will be written. The importance of the subject is undoubted. Successful land settlement is the pivot around which the prosperity of the community swings. Its commencement, its advancement, its slow evolution, constitute a story of the progress of the State.

Not merely as a matter of interesting history but rather as a guide for the future, as a record of successes and failures, of things accomplished, and of hopes unfulfilled, would such a history be valuable.

It is said that history repeats itself. Certain it is that similiar problems have to be faced by successive administrators, and often a decision is given without a definite knowledge or understanding as to what has gone before. A State Department should be so constituted that its progress is ever onward, that each generation inherits the knowledge of the past. There should be no necessity to repeat experiments that failed thirty or fifty years ago, unless the surrounding conditions which make for success have entirely altered. Thus, what is wanted in lands administration is a record of failures, and particularly the reasons for such failures, so that experiments, under like circumstances, will not be repeated. Successes can be left to look after themselves. They will be kept sufficiently in evidence. It is from the failures that administrators may learn most. Instances of old-time failures from which valuable lessons may be drawn are the village settlements of the eighties, the communal settlements of the nineties, and much of the settlement effected by the agency system. But the most striking failures have been those which have resulted from the repeated disregard of the doctrine of "Living Areas."

IV.—The doctrine of living areas.

In the colonisation of Australia and in the early land-settlement activities of the different States, perhaps no principles had more far-reaching influence than what is known as the Wakefield theory. This theory required that the land system would be so arranged that a balance would be reached between the number of landholders and the supply of manual workers—between

* The then Under Secretary.

LIVING AREAS.

Illustration of land subdivided in less than living areas.
It will be noted that adjoining blocks are worked together.

ROMA LAND AGENT'S DISTRICT.

Scale 3 Miles to an Inch.

capital on the one hand and labour on the other. The conditions of land settlement and the price of land were to be such that within a few years a prudent labourer would be able to acquire land, thus becoming a landholder and giving employment to others. This process, continued steadily over a number of years, was calculated to bring progress and prosperity to the colonies. Such, in brief, was one of the aspects of the Wakefield theory.

It was based on the fundamental idea that each landholder would automatically be removed from the labour market and leave a vacancy for another to fill. In time the newcomer would also secure land, and he in turn would require additional labour, and so the process would go on. It is clear that in those early days it was recognised that the fundamental requirement of land settlement was to provide each settler with a living area.

V.—Departure from doctrine.

In later years, however, there has been many a departure from this sound principle of living areas. Grazing lands have often been made available in areas too small. For this the controlling Department has not always been primarily to blame. Pressure has been brought to bear by different interested persons. Misguided individuals have asked for small areas, which in their ignorance they thought sufficient to provide a livelihood for themselves and families. The Department has given way and the inevitable result has followed. The settlers for a time have had a hand to mouth existence, and eventually adjoining areas have aggregated into the hands of a single person. Such aggregations of small areas are to be found in almost every district in Queensland. Look through the pages of the annual stock returns, and this fact will be evidenced enough. One of the important lessons that administrators may draw from the past is not to make lands available in less than "Living Areas."

VI.—What is a living area?

But it may be asked—"What constitutes a living area?" This, of course, depends on the circumstances present in each case. Broadly, it may be said that a living area is one that will enable a prudent selector to derive his livelihood and that of his family from the soil, to rear his family in reasonable comfort, and to enable him to make some progression as the years go on.

Of first class grazing country in the west, suitable for sheep, and conveniently situated, an area of from 7,000 to 10,000 acres may suffice. Of cattle country an area that will carry from 750 to 1,000 head would be required. On grazing lands, carrying capacity, and not area, should be the guide.

Lands suitable for agricultural, dairying or mixed farming pursuits, come within a different category, and here not only the nature of the soil and its suitability for specific crops but the rainfall, and particularly the distribution of the rainfall over the various months of the year, are the all important factors. On coastal lands a very small area of good country may be sufficient. Settlers, however, should have such an area that they are not always on the bread-line. A small reserve is needed. Without it, Governments are faced with the necessity of continuous measures of relief whenever dry seasons come on, and the settlers' families gravitate to the cities and towns.

VII.—Precedents not essential.

Although precedents are useful, in a young country they must not always be looked for. New schemes must be tried, new tracks must be blazed. But if guiding precedents exist administrators should, at least, know of them. Many of the fundamental principles of land administration were successfully formulated and enforced a hundred years ago, whilst others were tried and failed. A knowledge of what has happened in the past is always helpful.

VIII.—Optimism and land settlement.

What a wonderful quality optimism is. Without its comforting aid how could the settler be sustained to overcome the very serious obstacles with which often he is faced? How otherwise could an administrator find strength and resoluteness to go forward to a definite aim? But, great as are the values of optimism there is one direction in which it should be repressed. If we are over-hopeful of results, and eventually the end is not gained, it is well enough if we alone suffer the disappointments of failure. But what is the position if the non-realisation of our hopes fall heavily on others, and not on ourselves? This position has often arisen in land settlement administration.

A temporary boom sets in, the values of products rise, the income from a holding is doubled, and the altered conditions deeply impress the public mind. In turn administrators are impressed. Then it is that mistakes are made. Available lands are cut up in areas of half the usual size, of half the usual productive capacity. The public are eager to acquire them. While the boom lasts all goes well, but when conditions come back to normal the settlers find themselves in a sorry plight.

Administrators should be careful not to be swayed by the circumstances existing at the moment. Optimism should not be allowed to carry them away from well established facts—from all the lessons of the past. A long range vision is necessary.

IX.—Pessimism even more objectionable.

If undue optimism is to be deprecated in officials when the interests of individuals are at stake, so must pessimism be also avoided in the interests of the State. Land settlement cannot be sound if proceeded with in an atmosphere of either "boom" or "gloom." Temporary or passing conditions are of little moment. It is the general experience of the past that always counts. No man, be his qualifications what they may, can draw sound deductions merely from a view of present conditions. Many instances in proof of this may be given, but one should suffice.

In April, 1921, a representative grazier, giving evidence in the Land Court at Goondiwindi, said:—

> "I have had a long experience in the pastoral industry; in fact, all my life. The pastoral industry never looked more serious than to-day. . . . . I have been a member of the Wool Committee which has to do with sales. Have just returned from a conference in Melbourne, and cannot tell really what is going to become of the industry. There is no demand at all for anything except the highest class wool. The future of the wool market is unknown."

Doubtless these opinions were expressed in all good faith, and certainly they were the views of a man who had special opportunities of knowledge. This was, moreover, the general view of the industry at that time. Yet within a few months of its utterance conditions commenced to improve, and since then wool values reached figures unprecedented in the history of Australia. Now again Crown tenants are faced with reduced prices for wool.

"THE AREA, TERMS, AND CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT, ARE THE BASIS ON WHICH THE LIVES AND FORTUNES OF INDIVIDUALS ARE BUILT." (*See* page 43.)

School House at Yingerbay (Roma District). Fifteen years ago the attendance was about thirty children. The school was closed two years ago owing to the abandonment of selections in the neighbourhood.

A Selector's Home in the pear lands, north of Blythdale (Roma District). The small areas of the holdings and the constant clearing of pear make the settler's struggle a hard one.

An Abandoned Homestead near Yingerbay (Roma District). The selection is now densely infested with pear.

This shows ten years' growth of pear. The land was free in 1915.

Land settlement should proceed neither on the one nor the other basis. Abnormal conditions either one way or the other are no guide. A middle course is necessary. That alone can give sound progress.

X.—A position of trust.

That officers of the Public Service hold positions of trust will readily be conceded. This term, however, is often used in a narrow sense. But a consideration of the functions of a lands administration gives to the term a wider and bigger significance than is ordinarily meant in its application to public officers.

The area, terms and conditions of settlement are the basis on which the lives and fortunes of individuals are built. Thus the actions of land administrators affect most closely the welfare of individuals, and have much more far reaching consequences to them, over a long period, than many people might suppose.

A mistake may be ruinous, not to the officer who makes it, but to the settler who follows in its wake. The man may not even have a fighting chance. Following on an apparently simple and, in fact, an everyday decision, in making an area available, capital may be spent by the intending settler, and labour entailed all to no purpose on unsuitable or insufficient land. Sometimes it takes the settler many weary years before, at length, financially crippled, he unwillingly acknowledges failure, and then there may not be strength enough left for him to start afresh on new land. Thus does the success or failure of settlement largely depend on the initial decisions of land administrators. Assuredly theirs is a position of heavy responsibility. It is also, in the widest sense, a position of trust.

XI.—Good tenants versus bad.

Crown tenants, like any other group of individuals, comprise different and varying types. Some are good, some are indifferent, and some are almost worthless to the State in which they live.

The development of the lands of the State has been largely the result of individual effort. Governmental bodies do their part in constructing railways, making roads, forming administrative systems, and giving peaceful and secure occupation to all to whom titles are issued But the settler himself has largely been left to develop his holding in the way that suits him best.

Here it is that a good tenant makes for progress, and a bad tenant for stagnation. After all, the whole matter depends largely on the motive behind the tenant's acquirement of the land. Some wish to establish a home and live in reasonable comfort, while deriving their livelihood from the land; others wish to speculate to live merely in the present without looking to the future, to invest as little capital as possible in their holding, and to pile up every shilling that the land produces. The one is an acquisition to the State, the other is an encumbrance, and often a blight.

In a virgin condition land is frequently of little value, but when its potentialities have been tapped revenue comes from it in many ways In the pastoral and agricultural history of the State there are many illustrations of lands once regarded as unavailable and valueless, but now eagerly sought after because of the courage and enterprise of some settlers, who, by the expenditure of their own capital, have succeeded in demonstrating unthought of possibilities. Instances of this are to be found in the felling or ringbarking of scrubs, and of the provision of artificial water in the face of great natural difficulties.

A sound policy of settlement encourages the making of improvements, but care must always be exercised that any improvement condition imposed is not so irksome and expensive as to debar the poorer class of settler from acquiring land and fulfilling conditicns in the early years of his tenancy.

At the expiration of a lease some regard should be had to the part the late tenant has played in developing the country when determining the area to which the law gives him priority on the subdivision of his holding. Good tenants deserve encouragement. Bad tenants cannot complain if they have applied to them the same niggardly principles that they themselves apply to the lands of the State.

XII.—Departmental co-ordination.

Someone has said that co-ordination is the kingpin of all constructive development. Above all is this true in the field of land settlement. Such a fundamental part does land settlement play in the life and progress of the State that it is almost impossible to name any Governmental activity not directly or indirectly connected with it. Railways, Roads, Public Instruction, Local Government, and so on—each has its functions to perform. But the Departments with the largest measure of common interest in actual administration of land settlement are Lands, Pear Commission, Agriculture and Stock, and Agricultural Bank.

Although from necessity separately controlled each contributes its quota to the same national work. Each is somewhat dependent on the activities of the other, and to each the settler looks for assistance. The bond of a common interest unites these Departments. Working in harmony they multiply each other's power for real public service. Co-ordinately, rather than independently, should they learn to look ahead.

XIII.—The evolution of the squatter.

One of the distinctive features of early Australian land settlement was the occupation of new lands by the "squatters." As their herds or flocks increased, and their existing holdings became too small, these early pioneers pushed out into unknown territory and occupied lands suitable for their purpose. This "squatting" was unauthorised and indeed opposed by all responsible authorities who wished to develop and settle the Colony on a regular system, County by County. But in spite of all official discouragement and the imposition of penalties, this unauthorised occupation of new lands continued.

The early Australian Governors and the British Secretaries of State for the Colonies, by whom the Governor's instructions were given, were keenly desirous of providing for all the future land settlement needs of the new Continent under their control. The interests of the many rather than those of the few was always their laudatory aim. This is strikingly illustrated again and again in the despatches that passed between these functionaries. Aware of the shortcomings and iniquities of the English landed system it would seem that they early determined to prevent anything in the nature of land monopoly in Australia. But the squatting movement soon became one that, in the interests of the country itself, could not be overlooked.

GOOD TENANTS *V.* BAD TENANTS.

This photo. illustrates what a good Crown tenant can do. Contrast the state of the land on the right (Mr. W. H. Thrupp's G.F. 189, Roma) free of pear, and cleared of timber by ringbarking and burning, with the neglected lands adjoining. The one is now a first-class sheep property; the other a menace to the neighbourhood.

Another view on the Roma to Surat road, showing neglected lands and land on the right being maintained free of pear. (Mr. F. S. Mackenzie's Grazing Farm "Glencoe.")

On the Roma to Surat road. Another illustration of good and bad tenants.

Having secured occupation of the lands the squatters in the early forties demanded three things—compensation for improvements, security of tenure, and a pre-emptive right on the expiration of their leases. Eventually they were to get all these things, but in those early days so fearful were the administrators that something might be done which would prejudice future interests that concessions were granted slowly. First a yearly license authorising occupation, then an eight years' lease, and in extremely remote districts a fourteen years' lease was given.

When responsible Government was granted to the Colonies the squatters, through their representatives, more readily obtained concessions. Still, as showing the caution of the period it is to be noted that in Queensland the Land Act of 1869 authorised pastoral leases for merely twenty-one years. Later, in 1902, this term, in remote districts, was extended to forty-two years, and subsequently by "*The Land Act of* 1910," which is still in force, the maximum term for new pastoral leases was made thirty years.

The early squatters or pastoralists performed a valuable service for the country. They invested their capital in a speculative enterprise. If successful, the Colony shared in their success. If they failed they at least provided valuable lessons for those who followed. Their function was to pave the way and demonstrate the potentialities of the country, and so long as this was kept in mind all was well.

XIV.—Pastoral occupation a passing phase.

The above sketch leads us to consider the way in which pastoral occupation now affects Queensland, and particularly the area under the Commission's control. It is essentially a passing phase of land settlement. With railway communication and communal development it must necessarily grow less and less. Closer settlement, in living areas, must take its place. But while it lasts it is advisable to see that the State reaps the maximum benefit that the system affords.

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XV.—Uses and abuses of pastoral occupation.

There are in Queensland large areas of lands under pastoral occupation which did not require extensive capital to develop them. Wide, open, undulating downs, with water at a shallow depth, capable of being used by any settler with small expenditure. Such lands, of course, are no longer a proper field for pastoral occupation. Nor, indeed, has pastoral occupation of such lands, beyond the annual products from the holdings, contributed much to the wealth or development of the State. But there have been, and still are, other lands which are the legitimate field for the pastoralist. Capital is required to develop them. Until improved they are useless to the settler or to the State. And to improve them is beyond the means of the average settler. There have been in Queensland large areas of waste country which have repulsed again and again every effort to successfully work them. Pastoralists have retired broken from the endeavour. The land, in consequence, was of little or no rental value. Then has arrived some tenant with the capital and enterprise to make another attempt. Sub-artesian bores are sunk to an unprecedented depth, and after a few failures water is at length found in country hitherto deemed waterless. The value of the country is at once established, successful settlement follows in the neighbourhood, and increased revenue comes to the Crown.

In making such improvements, however, the Crown tenant is fortified by the knowledge that when his lease expires, or any of the holding is resumed, he will be paid compensation for them on the basis of original cost less depreciation.

XVI.—Field for beneficial action.

There yet remains one important field for development, that has not been fully tapped, and the reason is that no compensation is offered to the Crown tenant.

It is a well known fact that, in Queensland, good country and inferior country often adjoin. Particularly is this so in the case of scrub country, the adjoining forest country often being inferior. At one time all scrub country was deemed to be unavailable, and was shunned by intending settlers. The folly of this was first discovered on the coastal belt, where felled scrub lands were soon proved to be immeasurably ahead of forest country. A similar lesson was learnt further west. Brigalow and Belah country for instance, when rung, carries one sheep to two acres, while the adjoining forest country may have a capacity of only one sheep to ten acres. The green timber itself is quite valueless. It is, therefore, in the interests of the State that these almost unavailable western scrub lands be brought into a state of high production as early as possible.

The pastoralist, however, with his leasehold tenure, does not obtain any compensation for ringbarking them, and the immediate cost of doing so is frequently beyond the capacity of a small settler when he acquires some of the land on the expiration of the pastoral lease. Hence vast areas of potentially the State's best country remain unimproved. In the pear belt this spells ruin, as the timbered country is always the first to be infested. Left unimproved it speedily becomes economically unimprovable.

Perhaps it is rather late to review the matter, but would it not be wise to consider the advisableness of encouraging the pastoralist in the occupation of such country to improve it by ringbarking and so fulfil his preparatory function in the land settlement of the State? A small measure of compensation only should be necessary. It is a matter of business on both sides. Pastoral leases should be so improved that, on expiry, they may give way to grazing farms, and grazing farms in turn to closer settlement wherever this is possible.

XVII.—Development and still more development.

Land development is the basis on which rural progress rests. But as a people we are too apt to think of such development along certain fixed lines. It is doubtless well to further improve and closely settle already developed lands, but still better is it to bring into production lands at present neglected. It may be said that this is obvious. Well, then, are we doing the obvious?

Under the existing law, regarding improvements, which with little variation has been in force since 1902, ringbarking is not an improvement for which compensation is payable by an incoming tenant. Therefore the occupier of land under leasehold tenure is reluctant to bring his lands into high production by ringbarking or otherwise destroying the valueless timber thereon.

RINGBARKING MEANS INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Typical brigalow and belah scrub in natural state (carrying capacity, about one sheep to 12 acres).

Typical brigalow and belah scrub (ringbarked), showing the result of ringbarking after a period of only eighteen months (carrying capacity, one sheep to 3 acres).

He knows that he will get either no compensation at all or only the limited compensation provided for in section 155 of "*The Land Act of* 1910." He is fearful that his rent will be raised if he improves his country. Hence all this potential wealth which is so easily tapped remains dormant. Nor does the matter end there. When eventually the lease expires, and the land is subdivided for closer settlement, the new settler goes on to only a partially developed block. Then the struggle for existence begins. The time that should be devoted to earning his livelihood goes in developing the block—in works of elementary development which should have been done by the former tenant. This is the chief reason behind the regrettable failure of four thousand settlers in the pear belt during the past twenty years.

Much is said from time to time in favour of ready made farms. Is it not more advisable to encourage progressive development in the different stages of land settlement? Why not regard ringbarking as an improvement? That is the plea of the last paragraph and this.

XVIII.—The stimulus of a purpose.

Every one regards the establishment of a new department as a difficult task, because of the special effort of thought and organisation that is thereby entailed. But the greatest difficulty in a new department which public necessity has created lies, not so much in framing working systems, as in handling the volume of work that must necessarily be encountered in the early months of its existence.

The other qualities that are needed—energy, enterprise, initiative, resource—these should not be regarded as the monopoly of new departments or of new movements. Old departments, if they are to live and serve, must have their share of them.

When a new department commences operations it necessarily has an objective. In its early years it works to a programme. Why should not this stimulating policy be always followed? In its absence a policy of drift may easily ensue, of dealing with each matter, petty and otherwise, as it arises, of working day by day and month by month without keeping the ultimate object in view.

Political parties go to the country with a definite platform. Governments meet Parliament with a sessional programme. All movements have an objective. Well would it be if public officers were to face each year's work with a definite programme.

XIX.—Economic considerations govern the pear problem.

Economic laws hold the world in a rigid grip. Almost everything comes within reach of their influence, nor is the prickly-pear problem an exception.

The whole question of dealing successfully with lands subject to prickly-pear infestation hinges on the economic value of such lands. The value of land depends on a number of factors of which production and public demand are the foremost. In turn these factors are created and intensified by the needs of a growing population.

At the present time much of the land of Queensland, and indeed of any of the larger Australian States, has a small capital value. For instance cattle country in western Queensland often has a rental value not exceeding 1d. per acre per annum. While the cost of dealing with the annual pear growth on portion of a holding is less than this small sum spread over the whole area of the holding, the matter is still manageable by the tenant. When, however, the cost exceeds the economic value of the land the position gets beyond the tenant's control. Hence the need for early and effective action on each holding. Hence also the need for buffer areas on the outskirts of the pear on which any clearing beyond the capacity of a tenant will be done directly at the expense of, and for the safety of, the State.

Clean lands outside the pear belt must, at all costs, be kept clean. The gain to the State obviously lies in protecting and safeguarding the revenue and production from such lands which would inevitably decline if they were allowed to become infested.

XX.—What might have been.

It is idle at any time to indulge in vain regrets as to the past. The present is full of possibilities that demand attention. But at the outset of a campaign against the pear pest it does no harm to realise the devastating nature of the pest with which the Commission has to deal.

Anyone travelling from Dalby to Roma can see from the railway line the way in which pear takes possession of the country. Along this length of one hundred and sixty-five miles one is seldom out of sight of pear. For the greater part of the distance the pear is dense on both sides of the railway line. In place of well-kept farms, of prosperous homes, and of contented people, one sees all around the desolating blight of pear. And this is only a small fraction of the infestation of the State.

It will never be known—not even remotely—what the pear pest has cost the State. Revenue, homes, and even lives, of all it has taken its toll. Without the introduction of the pest to this country, how different might the picture have been. The lands of the State immediately west of the Great Dividing Range would have become a field for really successful closer settlement with all that that implies. Instead we have millions of acres of nothing but a veritable wilderness of pear. That this incubus has not destroyed the greatness of Queensland only illustrates in striking manner what a wonderful State it is.

XXI.—A stitch in time.

There are other serious noxious weeds in the State besides prickly-pear, but the all important difference is that the pear is an air plant, while the others are not. If pear is cut down the plant still lives. The butt grows again, while the fallen leaves strike fresh root. Owing to this quality the pest can never be said to have been destroyed until, by the application of poison or fire, it has become lifeless to the extremities of the roots. Although this characteristic is confined to the pear, other noxious weeds are sufficiently serious to engage close attention.

Some ten years ago "galvanised burr" was not widely known. One can remember that in the St. George district, only seven years ago, its mention called forth the smiles of the unknowing. Now, unfortunately, it is known all too well. Originally confined to the stock routes, its spread during the last few

ABUNDANCE OF GRASS WHERE NONE GREW BEFORE.

Typical brigalow and belah scrub in natural state. Note the small grazing value of the land (carrying capacity, about one sheep to 12 acres).

Typical brigalow and belah scrub (ringbarked), showing the result of ringbarking after a period of four years. Note the growth of grass (carrying capacity, one sheep to 2 acres).

years has been amazing. Whole paddocks have been ruined by it. What might have been eradicated for a few pounds ten years ago would now cost many thousands. Well might Local Authorities and others take heed of the teachings of the past. Other districts yet have time to protect themselves. There is still truth in the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine."

XXII.—Prickly-pear as a fodder.

Old beliefs die hard, so it is not surprising that some people still claim that prickly-pear is a good fodder for stock. The champion fat bullock, fattened on pear, is a popular myth. The nourishing and fattening qualities of pear can be easily ascertained. Analysis shows that the pear plant contains from 83 to 87 per cent. water.

By itself, pear will hardly sustain life. That fat cattle come from pear country in unfavourable seasons is well known. The reason for this is that the pear supplies the necessary liquid element, and access to grass or edible shrubs gives the cattle the needed protein, without which fattening cannot take place.

Extensive experiments were carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Stock as to the nourishing and fattening qualities of pear at Wallumbilla during the years 1916-1917, and the conclusions of this investigation are as summarised above. Anyone who has any doubts on the subject should obtain and read the pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, which gives in detail the results of the experiments mentioned.

XXIII.—Commercial uses of pear.

Frequently one hears of the possible commercial uses to which pear can be put, the making of soap, of paper, of power alcohol, of building material—there is scarcely any limit to the imagination when once it is set going. But those who urge the establishment of these new industries generally approach the subject with two big limitations. Firstly, they have not sufficient faith in the enterprise to invest their own capital, and secondly, they have little or no knowledge of the experiments and investigations carried out in all these domains. Imagination may have its uses, but it can also be woefully misapplied.

Still it would be foolish to suppose that science has spoken its last word on these matters. Nevertheless an elementary knowledge of the efforts of the past is an indispensable requisite to those urging further efforts in these fields.

Information as to experiments already carried out and their result is given fully in Bulletin No. 12 ("The Prickly-pear in Australia," by W. B. Alexander, M.A.), issued by the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry. Altogether the outlook for the profitable utilisation of pear is decidedly unpromising.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Acknowledgments, where due, have been made in the different sections of the Report. The work of our Head Office staff, under difficult circumstances, deserves high praise. Much assistance and whole-hearted co-operation was also extended by pear wardens and field officers in the work of the Commission.

Part II.—JUDICIAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.—Outline of Judicial work.

The Commission has taken over, in its judicial capacity, all functions connected with prickly-pear land hitherto vested in other tribunals. Its decisions are not subject to appeal.

In the course of time all this will develop into ordinary judicial routine, into the mere application of certain well-defined principles to the facts present in each case. At the outset, however, an entirely different task awaited attention.

"*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923" gave to lessees of pear-infested land an opportunity of having their rents and clearing conditions reviewed. It was essential that all anomalies be removed; that rents and conditions be brought into harmony throughout the pear belt; that the mistakes of the past be adjusted and all tenants be started off afresh. The initiative lay with the tenant. If he desired consideration, a notice to that effect had to be lodged. These notices speedily came to hand in their thousands. Within four months of the passing of the Act, while the Commission was still weighted down by its early administrative activities, six thousand of these cases were awaiting judicial attention. An unprecedented position had thus arisen and new measures were necessary to meet it.

II.—New system framed.

These cases were matters of review. They were not ordinary two party cases with each party contending for the decision of the Court from opposing view points. Accordingly it was possible to draft forms on which in answer to questions the tenant could make out his case in the fullest possible manner. The accuracy of the information therein given was declared to by the tenant before a Justice of the Peace, and the document thereupon became evidence acceptable to the Commission.

As a check on this information official reports were obtained on each case and with all this evidence before it the Commission arrived at its decision.

III.—Professional aid not needed.

A feature of the new system was that it removed the necessity for the landholder to obtain professional assistance. This was made quite optional. The landholder was guided through the intricacies of legal procedure and given full opportunity of making out his case in the way he thought best. He could, however, seek expert aid if he so chose. The Commission put no obstacle in his way.

In presenting his case the Crown tenant could take one of three courses. He could, after filling in the form, leave the whole matter in the hands of the Commission, or if he preferred he could appear before the Commission, either personally or by solicitor or agent, in support of his case.

During the year under review seventeen sittings of the Commission were held in various parts of the State to give tenants an opportunity of being heard, but the vast majority of tenants contented themselves with leaving everything in the hands of the Commission. This action by the tenants greatly facilitated proceedings.

IV.—Decisions already announced.

In the result two thousand three hundred (2,300) decisions have already been announced. It is expected that the remaining four thousand cases will be dealt with during the ensuing twelve months.

1

2

3

4

1 and 2. Typical brigalow and belah scrub country before ringbarking.
3 and 4. Similar country ringbarked fifteen years ago and subsequently burnt off.

WHY NOT REGARD RINGBARKING AS AN IMPROVEMENT? (*See* page 47.)

As might be expected many of the adjustments made, particularly in clearing conditions, were of a complex nature. Space, however, will not permit of entering into details here.

The more important of the judicial decisions of the Commission are given hereunder. The Rules of Court for regulating proceedings before the Commission are contained in Appendix 6.

V.—Fallacies and shallow thinking.

One further matter remains to be mentioned.

It is no part of our function to discuss the actions of other tribunals which formerly dealt with the lands now under the Commission's control, but in view of the manner in which we have freely altered their decisions, and of the shallow thinking prevalent amongst many persons on the subject, we think that, in all fairness to such tribunals, a brief explanation of the position should be made.

Approaching this subject in a superficial way, it may appear as follows: The Land Court or the Land Appeal Court in the past has fixed the rent of a holding at a certain figure; the Commission now amends that determination, and it may be thought that in doing so it is actuated either by sympathy to the tenant or is establishing a rental standard different from that imposed by the other Courts. Any such view is quite wrong, and arises from a misconception of the position that is at once apparent.

The plain truth is that the functions of tribunals which formerly had jurisdiction over these lands, and the functions of this Commission, are dissimilar.

Hitherto, the assessing officers of the Lands Department, in their search for revenue, recommended to the Land Court the rental for each period of a grazing selection or pastoral holding. It was their duty, and the duty of the Court, to consider expenditure on pear clearing, but the allowances made by the assessing officers under this head were of a minimum nature. These officers had regard to past expenditure only, and no regard to the clearing obligations thenceforth to be performed. There was no co-ordination between the pear section and the assessing section of the administration. Thus, the average expenditure on a holding over a period of five years might have been £50 per annum, whereas the obligation that should be performed in the future would be £150 per annum. The expenditure of £50 per annum in the past had been quite inadequate to hold the pear in check. Yet in this case only £50 was allowed, being an actual average expenditure already incurred. The future obligation was not considered or allowed for, and consequently was not performed by the tenant. Hence, in the past, the whole position drifted from bad to worse. But, so far as the Land Court was concerned, it had no option but to be guided by past figures only, as it could not possibly know the extent to which the Department would enforce clearing conditions in the future.

The Commission has now reversed the whole process. The future obligation of the Crown tenant is first defined, then allowed for in fixing rent, and then enforced. Consequently larger allowances are made.

DECISIONS.

The judicial decisions of the Commission are grouped under three main headings, as follows:—

	Pages.
Re Yenda Grazing Selection	52–53.
Re Pastoral Holdings and Grazing Selections	54–70.
Re Closer Settlement Tenures	71–101.

RE YENDA GRAZING SELECTION.

Prickly-Pear Land Court, Gayndah.

Hearing, 3rd September, 1924. Decision, 4th September, 1924.

Application for consideration of selection under Pear Act—Expired lease—Reopening of land for settlement—Selectors' work of pear-clearing—Concession for good work done—Priority right—"The Prickly-pear Land Act of 1923," *ss.* 18, 19—"*The Land Acts,* 1910 *to* 1924," *s.* 72—"*The Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment Act of* 1923," *ss.* 3, 4, 5.

CONSIDERATION of an application to the Commission by the selectors of G.F. 431, Gayndah.

The facts are fully set out in the decision, announced at Gayndah on the 4th September, 1924, as follows:—

This is an application to the Commission by the selectors of G.F. 431, Gayndah District (Yenda), to have their holding considered in terms of sections 18 and 19 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923" and sections 3 to 5 of "*The Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment Act of* 1923."

The lease of the holding expired on the 30th June, 1924, and as the proximity of the holding to the Gayndah Railway makes the case of more than usual importance it was deemed advisable to set the matter down for hearing in open court.

Mr. W. Gordon Graham appeared on behalf of the selectors and *Mr. C. Martin* for the Crown. *Mr. J. J. Lee* (Corser and Lee) applied for permission to appear on behalf of the Gayndah Shire Council for the purpose of representing local interests. As this application was supported by both the Crown and the lessees, the Court decided to allow the Shire Council to enter an appearance and to call witnesses to give evidence in the matter.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE COURT.

Briefly the questions for decision arising from the evidence before the Court are as follows:—

1. Are the lessees entitled to an extension of the lease of the holding by reason of work done by them in the destruction of prickly-pear thereon; if so, for what period and on what terms and conditions?

2. Should the lessees not be entitled to an extension of lease; has their work in pear-clearing been such as to entitle them to any other concessions provided for by "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923" as a reward for special efforts in pear work?

3. What relief, if any, should be granted the lessees under the provisions of "*The Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment Act of* 1923"?

AS TO EXTENSION OF LEASE.

As to 1, "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," section 19 (2), precludes us from recommending an extension of lease in cases where the unimproved carrying capacity of a selection is more than 1,000 head of cattle. In this case we find that the unimproved carrying capacity of the selection exceeds 1,000 head, and therefore an extension of lease cannot be granted.

But even apart from this statutory bar we think it right to say that the circumstances of the case are such that a proposal for an extension of lease should not be entertained.

"*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," as interpreted by this Court, aims at granting to Crown tenants certain protection and valuable concessions for good work done in pear-clearing. But the concessions to be granted at the expense of the State must be proportionate to the good work done by the tenants in the interests of the State in destroying the pear on their land. Each tenant is entitled to such concessions, which should be framed on a reasonable basis.

Now, in the present case, the selection comprises 20,000 acres of first-class grazing country, the whole of the area being suitable for fattening. Small areas of agricultural land are to be found in different parts of the holding. At its nearest point the holding is situated only about four miles from Dappil railway station. Thus the land is well adapted for closer settlement, and to grant an extended lease for the whole or a considerable part of the area would be conferring on the lessees a concession of a monetary value much greater than anything accomplished by them in the matter of pear-clearing.

Settlement in Queensland, especially along existing railway lines, should be made progressive, and large holdings which comprise more than a living area must, from time to time, be subdivided for closer settlement if such a course can be taken without injustice to the lessees.

EVIDENCE OF PETITIONS.

A feature of this case has been the local agitation to have the land cut up for closer settlement. Petitions from several local bodies and indi-

viduals strongly urging this course have been tendered to the Court. These petitions furnish evidence that much of the land is suited for closer settlement, but beyond this they are of little value in determining this matter.

The action of the petitioners is doubtless wholly commendable. They desire to see the district progress and the available lands settled in such areas as are sufficient for providing a reasonable livelihood from the soil under existing conditions. But these petitioners have borne no part of the burden of keeping this area free from pear and thus helping to make it suitable for closer settlement, and in such cases it becomes the duty of the Court not to be swayed by local agitation if being so means any injustice to the lessees whose case is under review.

Concession for Lessees.

The next question arising from the evidence is—Have the lessees' special efforts in pear-clearing on the holding been such as to entitle them to valuable concessions at the hands of the Crown? In order to determine this question it is necessary to have regard to the history of the selection.

It was selected in 1903 at a time when there was but little prickly-pear in the immediate neighbourhood. The lease did not contain any condition for the destruction of prickly-pear. By subsequent Land Acts, however, such conditions were imposed on all holdings. But the evidence shows that, before such conditions were enforced and without any pressure from the Department, the lessees at all times faithfully attended to the destruction of the pear on this block. This work was the more difficult by reason of the fact that modern methods of pear destruction were unknown. Much of the work was done by the laborious and costly method of stacking and burning the pear. The total expenditure on pear destruction throughout the twenty-one years of the term of the lease was £2,098 exclusive of the labour of station hands.

During the whole of this time the land was held by the same lessees or legatees under the will of deceased lessees.

That the work done by the lessees was of much value to the State is undoubted. It demonstrated to other landholders that with a little energy large and valuable areas could be maintained free from the pest. It provided a buffer area that stopped the pear from spreading on to valuable lands to the west, and it is to-day an object lesson of what a careful lessee can do with his selection as contrasted with the neglected and densely infested land on Wetheron, on the opposite bank of the Burnett River.

But as against all this it should be stated that the character of the country was such as to justify all expenditure made on it. The original annual rental in 1903 was 3d. per acre, and, although the value of the country greatly increased as time went on, the rent was not increased till 1917, when it was determined at $3\frac{3}{5}$d. per acre.

It is apparent, therefore, that some allowance in rent has already been made the lessees for their work of pear-clearing. Still we think that they are fairly entitled to further consideration or reward for their efforts. Weighing carefully all the circumstances, we are of the opinion that the lessees should not be dispossessed of the use of the country until the 30th June next, and thereafter that a selection in terms of section 72 of the Land Acts, of an area of approximately 5,000 acres, be granted to them for a term of fourteen years.

In support of their application for an extension of the lease it has been urged on us that, on account of the provisions of section 60 of "*The Land Acts,* 1910 *to* 1922," the lessees will not be able to avail themselves of the priority right conferred by section 72 of those Acts. The grounds for this contention are not very clear. It appears that on a readjustment of family interests the present holders were registered as lessees on the 13th June, 1912. They have since continued to hold the selection under the Land Acts, and it seems to us that no objection should now be raised to their exercising a lessee's right under section 72. In any event we think that the occupation of an area of 5,000 acres, for a term of fourteen years under some leasehold tenure, is not more than they are entitled to for the pear work already done.

In reaching this decision we have had due regard to the evidence given as to the lessees' association with the adjoining Grazing Farm 468, portion 3, parish of Tarrara; to the expenditure of £1,178 for pear-clearing on that selection; to its forfeiture in 1920; and to the fact that since this time the pear on that land, notwithstanding the efforts of the new selectors, has steadily increased.

Recommendations.

Accordingly we recommend to the Minister—

1. That the lessees be not disturbed in the occupation of portion 1, parish of Tarrara, until the 30th June, 1925.
2. That in the meantime the land be subdivided into (*a*) one block, surrounding the homestead improvements, of approximately 5,000 acres, and (*b*) the balance into blocks of from approximately 1,000 to 1,280 acres each. The area of 5,000 acres to be opened as a grazing selection for a term of fourteen years, and the other blocks to be opened for perpetual lease selection.
3. That action as above be conditional on the land in the meantime and up to the date of opening being kept free from pear to the satisfaction of the Commission.

In regard to "*The Land Acts* (*Review of Cattle Holding Rents*) *Amendment Act of* 1923," the rent of the holding for the period commencing the 1st July, 1921, to the date of expiry of the lease is determined at 3d. per acre.

RE PASTORAL HOLDINGS AND GRAZING SELECTIONS.

Prickly-Pear Land Courts.

14th October, 1924, to 6th June, 1925.

Applications for consideration of holdings—Principles applied by Commission—The Crown and the tenant—Illustrations of adjustments—Schedules of decisions—"The Prickly-pear Land Act of 1923,*" ss.* 18 *to* 25.

In recording the decisions of the Commission in regard to pastoral holdings and grazing selections under the provisions of sections 18 to 25 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," the principles on which the Commission proceeded, as set out in its judgment of the 14th October, 1924, are stated below, and schedules of decisions in order of dates of announcement are then given.

A similar arrangement has been followed in regard to closer settlement tenures. (*See* page 71.)

14th October, 1924.

In announcing our decisions in respect of certain pastoral holding and grazing selection cases heard at recent sittings of the Commission held at various centres in South-west Queensland, we think that Crown tenants are entitled to know the principles which have guided the Commission in its determinations.

Nature of Cases.

These are the first of a series of decisions to be announced in regard to Crown tenures, the lessees of which have given notice to the Commission that they desire their holdings to be considered in terms of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923."

The chief matters to be determined in each case are the rents and clearing conditions that will be applicable to the individual holdings in future.

The evidence before the Commission in all cases consisted of official reports and the lessee's statements in the form of statutory declarations, as prescribed by the Rules of Court regulating the practice of the Commission in its judicial capacity. In a number of cases the lessees amplified their statements by argument before the Commission in chambers, either by themselves, their solicitors, or agents.

Applications for reductions in rents under the provisions of "*The Land Act* (*Review of Cattle Holding Rents*) *Amendment Act of* 1923" were also made to the Commission in the majority of the cases, and these have been separately dealt with.

The Community's Contribution.

It has become an accepted principle in this State that the work of pear-clearing is of such national importance that the whole community should contribute towards it. The infested lands, however, are mostly in the occupation of tenants under existing tenures, and it thus becomes a matter of considerable importance to determine how the community's contribution should be made.

It is beyond question that, as a general rule, the most economical and effective means of eradicating the pear on a holding is to place the obligation of doing so on the lessee as a condition of tenure. The lessee or his manager is always on the spot; he has a direct interest in maintaining the holding clean, and if he works systematically he can frequently succeed in doing so at a minimum cost. But it must be remembered that any such obligation affects, and sometimes seriously affects, the rental value of the land. Thus the rents have to be reduced so that the tenant shall not be burdened with an obligation which rightly belongs to the community. This reduction in rent is the community's contribution towards the work, and the tenant becomes the agent of the community to effectively carry it out.

Definite Principles Applied.

In determining the rents in these cases, therefore, we have had due regard, in addition to the factors ordinarily laid down in the Land Acts for the assessment of rents, to the following:—

(1) The nature of prickly-pear infestation on the holding and the expenditure already incurred by the tenant in grappling with the pest;

(2) The situation of the holding and the importance or otherwise of its position in preventing the outward spread of pear on to clean lands;

(3) The proximity of a holding to dense pear or seed-beds, and its liability to continual infestation therefrom;

(4) The pear-clearing conditions that may reasonably be imposed in the future, having regard to the value of the land. All conditions must be made reasonably possible of performance.

Now, of all the factors to be considered in the determination of rents, the governing one has long been—"What would experienced persons be willing to pay for similar lands?" Having regard to this and to the other factors mentioned, it seems to us that our duty is first to determine the rental value of the land as if it were free from pear, and not subject to infestation. Then all the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the lessee in carrying out the clearing conditions imposed should be allowed as a deduction from the standard value thus ascertained. In this way, the lessee will get full consideration for all pear expenditure.

The Crown and the Tenant.

The position of the Crown and the lessee in this matter may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The lessee is entitled to receive from the Crown such concessions as are equivalent to the pear-clearing work being done by him in accordance with the conditions imposed on his tenure;

(2) If such concessions are correctly determined, it follows that Crown tenants throughout the pear belt are equitably treated and are put in a position not unfavourable to that occupied by tenants outside of the pear belt in carrying on their industry;

(3) No tenant should receive any consideration to an amount greater than the amount he is putting into the public estate by his pear-clearing work;

(4) Following on this equitable treatment of tenants, all clearing conditions must be rigidly enforced. There must be an all-round tightening up in this respect. Should any tenant default, his holding must be promptly forfeited, and a new tenant installed. Not only is the tenant an agent of the community in eradicating the pear, but the Commission also, in its administrative capacity, becomes responsible for seeing that the State gets value for any concession allowed.

The application of these principles to the cases before us involves some striking alterations, both of rents and clearing conditions. At this stage, we are not concerned as to how the existing rents or clearing conditions were originally fixed. It is, however, our function to make all such adjustments as we consider to be needed in terms of section 19 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923."

Striking Illustrations.

As illustrations of the application of the principles outlined, the cases of Hoganthulla Pastoral Holding and of Grazing Farm 5294, Roma District, may be taken.

Hoganthulla, situated in the north-eastern portion of the Warrego District, is a cattle holding comprising an area of 454½ square miles. The lease will expire in 1937. The rent for the current period of ten years was fixed by the Land Appeal Court in 1920, after considering the pear infestation and other circumstances then existing, at 33s. 4d. per square mile. Parts of the holding are heavily infested with pear, and scattered pear is to be found over a large portion of the balance of the holding.

The situation of the holding is important in that it is on the outer edges of the pear, and energetic action in this case will stop the spread of pear further west.

If we were fixing the economic rent from now onwards of a holding similar to Hoganthulla, without any pear infestation or obligations in that regard, we would fix a rental of not less than 50s. per square mile. But, having regard to the pear-clearing conditions imposed, which we have carefully defined to meet the circumstances of the case, and to the fact that, in order to carry out those conditions, we are stipulating that not less than three men shall be continuously employed by the lessee in the eradication of pear on the holding, we have determined the rent till the expiration of the lease at 15s. per square mile.

Grazing Farm No. 5294, Roma District, contains an area of 21,690 acres and is situated about 20 miles south-easterly from Morven. It was selected in 1920 at a rent of 1½d. per acre. It comprises poor country, the greater part being merely adapted for breeding cattle. The carrying capacity is as low as 1 beast to 50 acres.

The Morven watershed runs through this selection. To the north of this watershed on the selection is thickly scattered pear, the eradication of which would involve an expenditure of approximately £1,500. Further north, on adjoining tenures, the pear infestation is dense. The southern portion of the selection is only very lightly infested, and the land further south is entirely free from pear. This selection, therefore, is in what may be described as a "key" position for preventing the spread of pear further south. The country, however, is of poor quality. The existing rent is high. And the clearing conditions on the whole area are economically impossible of performance, as they would entail an expenditure considerably in excess of the rental value of the land.

In the circumstances, we have decided to make the watershed a line of demarcation between the heavy infestation on the north and the country on the south which, in the future, must be kept clean as a condition of tenure. Accordingly, the northern part of the selection will be exempted from pear-clearing and the southern part concentrated on. The rent, also, is reduced from 1½d. to ¼d. per acre.

Schedule of Decisions.

The full decision in each case, giving in detail the variation of pear-clearing and other conditions is being communicated by the Commission to the lessee. A summary of the decisions is given below.

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
14th October, 1924.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. m'les.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Eversfield, Roma	R. F. Douglas	52½	30 0	20 0	..	Readjusted
Forest Vale, Roma	J. C. K. Lethbridge and Queensland Trustees Ltd.	140 5/16	44 3	20 0	..	,,
Hoganthulla, Charleville ..	Cameron and Leonard	454½	33 4	15 0	..	,,
Mitchell Downs North, Roma	J. C. K. Lethbridge and Queensland Trustees, Ltd.	12	44 3	20 0	..	,,
Mt. Maria, Charleville ..	R. and H. A. Douglas	97½	27 6	20 0	..	,,
Noogilla, Roma	Hearn and Shannon	68¼	50 0	35 0	..	Unaltered
Tomoo, Roma	A. T. Creswick	256½	34 0	20 0	..	,,
Wallabella, Roma	P. Minnage	30	40 0	35 0	..	,,
Woodlands, Roma	Hearn and Shannon	97¾	45 0	35 0	..	,,
Yarrawonga, Charleville ..	H. W. Bull	76¼	47 6	35 0	..	,,
Yarrawonga North, Charleville	H. W. Bull	23⅝	37 6	35 0	..	,,
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 465, Charleville	R. Douglas	16,201	0 0½	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 1445, Charleville	Wm. Lock	9,013	0 1½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 1462, Charleville	Mrs. M. Bull	5,002	0 1⅛	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.F. 371K, Dalby	W. J. Staines	5,018	0 3⅞	0 3¾	14 years	,,
G.F. 820, Gayndah	C. R. Briggs	2,724	0 2	0 1¾	7½ years	,,
G.F. 844, Gayndah	C. R. Briggs	2,163	0 2	0 1¾	8 years	,,
G.H. 2833, Gayndah	M. Hickey	3,023	0 2½	0 0½	7 years	Readjusted
G.F., 1232A, Roma	F. J. Turner	9,242	0 1⅜	0 0¾	14 years	,,
G.F. 1352A, Roma	Mrs. J. Browne	4,860	0 1¾	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.F. 1458, Roma	J. F. H. Lutze	13,000	0 0½	0 0½	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 1823A, Roma	Chas. Golden	16,001	0 1⅜	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 2051A, Roma	Mrs. J. Browne	3,513	0 1¾	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.F. 2106, Roma	J. W. Sutton	14,261	0 1¾	0 1¼	..	,,
G.F. 2554, Roma	Queensland Trustees, Ltd.	4,461	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 3133, Roma	Mrs. H. B. Richardson	10,983	0 0¾	0 0¼	..	Readjusted
G.F. 3192, Roma	R. G. L. Jensen	8,801	0 1½	0 0¾	7 years	Unaltered
G.F. 3194, Roma	E. J. Richardson	9,099	0 1⅜	0 1	..	Readjusted
G.F. 3199, Roma	E. J. Richardson	11,851	0 0⅞	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 3379, Roma	J. S. Henrich	8,202	0 1	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 3583, Roma	A. J. Browne	4,070	0 0¾	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 3939A, Roma	Mrs. F. E. Douglas	6,029	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 3939B, Roma	H. C. Heelan	9,647	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 4057, Roma	J. N. Sutton	1,290	0 2	0 1¼	..	Unaltered
G.F. 4269, Roma	Mrs. J. Browne	8,254	0 1	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.F. 4675, Roma	Chas. Golden	5,910	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 4682, Roma	J. S. Henrich	13,533	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 5135, Roma	A. J. Browne	4,399	Nil	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 5137, Roma	R. J. Winten	17,057	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 5140, Roma	M. A. Winten	9,316	0 0½	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 5294, Roma	R. J. F. Boyer	21,690	0 1½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 5297, Roma	H. L. St. V. Welch	16,992	0 1½	0 0¼	..	,,
12th November, 1924.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. m'les.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Ballaroo, Surat	H. W. and W. J. Tomkins ..	28	40 0	30 0	..	Readjusted
Coogoon, Surat	H. W. and W. J. Tomkins	83⅜	50 0	30 0	..	,,
Daandine, Dalby	J. W. G. J. Taylor	105	29 0	15 0	..	,,
Drumfern, Surat	H. W. and W. J. Tomkins	55 15/16	40 0	30 0	..	,,
Duaringa, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. E. R. Beattie	53¼	40 0	25 0	..	,,
Euthulla, Roma	H. W. and W. J. Tomkins	160¼	56 0	30 0	..	,,
Halliford, Dalby	J. W. G. J. Taylor	24½	20 0	10 0	..	,,
Moolan Downs, Dalby ..	Baumgarten and Sons	31⅞	53 4	26 8	..	Unaltered
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 5206, Dalby	James Logan, junior	2,358	0 1½	0 0¾	7½ years	Readjusted
G.F. 5207, Dalby	James Logan	2,504	0 1½	0 0¼	7¼ years	,,
G.F. 6754, Dalby	Edward A. Logan	2,615	0 1¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 6755, Dalby	Edward A. Logan	3,399	0 1½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 8013, Dalby	James C. Logan	4,998	0 0¾	0 0¼	..	,,
G.H. 8245, Dalby	Miss Helen C. Taylor	17,344	0 0¾	0 0¼	11½ years	,,
G.F. 8542, Dalby	K. K. Rielly	2,442	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
12th November, 1924.						
GRAZING SELECTIONS—*continued.*						
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 8568, Dalby	Walter D. Logan	2,711	0 1	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 8766, Dalby	Frederick Cornford	1,775	0 1½	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.F. 489, Gayndah	A. C. H. Palmer	8,075	0 1½	0 0¾	4¾ years	Unaltered
G.F. 1150, Gayndah	A. C. H. Palmer	7,284	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 2099, Gayndah	James P. Kelly	1,977	0 2	0 1	..	Readjusted
G.H. 5123, Rockhampton ..	John B. R. Flowers	24,767	0 1	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 2218, Roma	John Shanahan	2,001	0 0¾	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 2219, Roma	Joseph Shanahan	1,969	0 0¾	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 2222, Roma	William J. Shanahan	1,986	0 0¾	Nil	..	,,
18th December, 1924.						
PASTORAL HOLDINGS.						
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Burgurrah, St. George ..	B. Proctor	38½	30 0	30 0	..	Readjusted
Coomurri, Goondiwindi ..	Miss M. I. M. Riddle	7 5/16	45 0	30 0	..	,,
Herrieside, Inglewood	Mrs. C. A. Cobcroft	33	12 6	12 6	..	,,
Troka, Goondiwindi	Miss L. A. M. Riddle	5⅞	53 4	40 0	..	,,
Victoria Park, Goondiwindi ..	J. W. S. Riddle	5⅞	53 4	40 0	..	,,
GRAZING SELECTIONS.						
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.H. 650, Clermont	Mrs. V. B. Shannon	9,758	0 0¾	0 0½	8 years	Readjusted
G.H. 1381, Clermont	C. K. Shannon	5,498	0 2	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.F. 371A, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. E. Mant	2,630	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 371B, Dalby	Wm. E. Webster	10,000	0 4⅛	0 3¾	..	,,
G.F. 371F, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. E. Mant	9,450	0 4	0 3¾	..	,,
G.F. 371G, Dalby	R. and M. Greenup	8,954	0 3⅜	0 2⅜	1 year	,,
G.F. 770A, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. E. Mant	3,113	0 1¼	0 1½	..	,,
G.F. 3468, Dalby	K. B. Cameron	19,955	0 0½	0 0½	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 3609, Dalby	L. Hogarth	8,596	0 0⅞	0 0¾	20 years	,,
G.F. 3, Goondiwindi	J. A. Parker	10,700	0 2¾	0 2	7 years	,,
G.F. 6D, Goondiwindi	C. A. Rae	16,314	0 1¾	0 1¾	7 years	Unaltered
G.F. 22, Goondiwindi	Mrs. I. L. Parker	5,500	0 2	0 2	5 years	Readjusted
G.F. 23, Goondiwindi	C. D. Young	5,500	0 1⅞	0 2	5 years	Unaltered
G.F. 69, Goondiwindi	A. H. Warner	14,924	0 2¼	0 3	2 years	,,
G.F. 77, Goondiwindi	H. M. Ross	15,144	0 1¾	0 1¾	10 years	,,
G.F. 84, Goondiwindi	A. Rae	7,668	0 1½	0 1¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 93, Goondiwindi	A. H. Warner	4,807	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 166, Goondiwindi ..	A. H. Warner	89	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 218, Goondiwindi ..	A. Rae	496	0 1½	0 1¾	..	,,
G.F. 219, Goondiwindi ..	C. D. Young	8,503	0 1½	0 1¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 358A, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. E. B. Livingston	3,100	0 2	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 367A, Goondiwindi ..	C. C. Phelps	10,830	0 1	0 1	7 years	,,
G.F. 415A, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. E. B. Livingston	3,476	0 1½	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 440, Goondiwindi ..	J. H. Z. Ross	19,935	0 0½	0 0½	15 years	Readjusted
G.F. 477A, Goondiwindi ..	T. Wilson	3,998	0 0¾	0 0¾	17 years	,,
G.F. 508, Goondiwindi ..	J. H. Fairfax	5,241	0 1⅛	0 1¾	12 years	,,
G.F. 509, Goondiwindi ..	J. H. Fairfax	4,305	0 1½	0 1½	11 years	,,
G.H. 1204A, Goondiwindi ..	J. D. Bell	4,992	0 1½	0 1½	11¼ years	,,
G.H. 1332A, Goondiwindi ..	J. P. J. Bell	5,118	0 1½	0 1½	6¼ years	,,
G.F. 2750, Goondiwindi ..	K. R. Rae	5,201	0 1¼	0 1¾	10 years	,,
G.H. 1075, Inglewood	Mrs. E. J. Dight	3,174	0 1¼	0 1¼	..	Unaltered
G.F. 1081, Inglewood	H. W. C. Dight	2,478	0 1¼	0 1¼	..	,,
G.F. 1103, Inglewood	H. R. Smith	1,790	0 2	0 1	17 years	,,
G.H. 1730, Inglewood	L. Hogarth	4,102	0 1⅞	0 1	..	Readjusted
G.F. 1931, Inglewood	L. Hogarth	4,089	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 1348, Springsure	C. K. Shannon	2,286	0 0¾	Nil	15 years	,,
G.H. 319B, Surat	B. Proctor, junior	18,095	0 2	0 1	8 years	Unaltered
G.F. 15, St. George	H. D. Livingston	20,000	0 2¾	0 2¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 16, St. George	J. H. Livingston	10,000	0 2¼	0 2¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 113, St. George	J. H. Black	10,000	0 1¾	0 1¾	7 years	,,
G.F. 215, St. George	J. Y. Black	10,646	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 246, St. George	J. H. Black	1,890	0 2	0 2	6½ years	,,
G.F. 285, St. George	J. Y. Black	4,428	0 1¼	0 2	....	,,
G.F. 292, St. George	J. Y. Black	1,937	0 2¼	0 2¼	..	,,
G.F. 361, St. George	G. Y. Black	1,472	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 376, St. George	N. A. Black	8,165	0 1¾	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 377, St. George	N. A. Black	8,125	0 1½	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 378, St. George	N. A. Black	1,823	0 1¾	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 379, St. George	N. A. Black	1,875	0 1½	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 401, St. George	J. H. Black	5,887	0 1¾	0 1¾	6 years	,,
G.H. 442, St. George	P. Dillon	9,163	0 2¼	0 2¼	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 443, St. George	P. Dillon	9,152	0 2¼	0 2¼	10 years	,,
G.F. 481, St. George	Mrs. J. E. Dillon	19,837	0 2¼	0 2¼	..	Unaltered
G.H. 627, St. George	C. Proctor	21,180	0 1½	0 1	..	Readjusted
G.F. 638, St. George	B. Proctor	13,374	0 1½	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.F. 2547, St. George	J. A. B. Reid	28,877	0 0½	0 0¼	..	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
12th February, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Auburn, Gayndah	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	319⅛	33 4	26 8	..	Readjusted
Badderam, Goondiwindi ..	A. Ralston and C. V. Mather ..	24¼	5 0	5 0	..	,,
Balcomba, Rockhampton ..	Wilson and McDouall, Ltd. ..	209	48 0	23 0	..	,,
Durham Downs, Roma ..	J. A. Browne	77⅝	52 0	30 0	..	,,
Kerimbilla, Goondiwindi ..	F. W. Turner	46¼	Nil	Nil	..	,,
Meejine, Surat	F. J. Duncombe	19	30 0	30 0	..	Unaltered
Mount Mobil, Roma	J. Armstrong	55	15 0	10 0	..	,,
Qui Qui, St. George	C. H. Albeck	9 7/16	60 0	40 0	..	Readjusted
Roundstone, Banana	Mrs. C. L. Davey	64¼	28 0	12 6	..	,,
Roundstone Creek, Banana ..	Mrs. M. W. J. de Winten ..	65	25 0	12 6	..	,,
Struan, Surat	Struan and Deepwater Pastoral Co., Ltd.	61	53 4	53 4	..	Unaltered
The Rhyddings, Banana ..	Mrs. C. L. Davey	63	20 0	15 0	..	Readjusted
Wallbury, Rockhampton ..	Wilson and McDouall, Ltd. ..	47	52 0	40 0	..	,,
Whitfield, Roma	C. H. Loughnan	88 5/16	26 8	20 0	..	,,
Whyenbah South, St. George	W. Ross Munro	111 1/16	20 0	20 0	..	,,
Woolcamp Lagoon, Springsure	P. C. Marwedel	17¾	Nil	Nil	..	,,
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 1152, Clermont	A. Collins	25,132	0 1	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.H. 8600, Dalby	R. A. Logan	3,285	0 0½	0 0¼	..	Readjusted
G.H. 2844, Gayndah	Joseph Lutvey	7,204	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 18, Goondiwindi	G. W. Watson	16,556	0 1¼	0 1¼	10 years	,,
G.F. 98, Goondiwindi	Mrs. A. R. Watson	8,852	0 1½	0 1¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 364, Goondiwindi ..	H. R. Munro	19,989	0 0½	0 0½	18 years	,,
G.F. 466, Goondiwindi ..	D. K. Ralston	19,522	0 0¾	0 0¼	10 years	,,
G.F. 1831, Goondiwindi ..	W. A. Ralston	6,888	0 1¼	0 0¾	12 years	Unaltered
G.F. 2483, Goondiwindi ..	J. A. Moore	6,578	Nil	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 935, Inglewood	N. M. Bunning	1,923	0 1	0 0¾	18 years	Unaltered
G.H. 1033, Inglewood ..	N. M. Bunning	3,027	0 1¼	0 0¾	9 years	,,
G.F. 1087, Inglewood	N. M. Bunning	4,409	0 1	0 0¾	16½ years	,,
G.H. 1113, Inglewood ..	N. M. Bunning	3,024	0 1	0 0¾	9 years	,,
G.H. 1183, Inglewood ..	N. M. Bunning	2,002	0 1	0 0¾	9½ years	,,
G.H. 10461, Nanango	J. T. Turner	11,674	0 2½	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 1554, Rockhampton ..	J. and J. H. Dunphy	3,870	0 2½	0 2	..	,,
G.H. 2492B, Rockhampton ..	C. M. Wright	31,563	0 1¼	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 2923, Rockhampton ..	A. Matheson	17,635	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 3042, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. M. Matheson	14,956	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 3698, Rockhampton ..	J. L. Wilson	3,498	0 0⅞	0 0¼	..	Readjusted
G.H. 5181, Rockhampton ..	L. D'Arcy	11,673	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 2788, Roma	S. C. Barker	5,020	0 0¾	Nil	8 years	,,
G.F. 4088, Roma	J. S. Loughnan	15,849	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 4182, Roma	J. S. Loughnan	12,604	0 0⅞	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 4183, Roma	Mrs. L. M. Moore	53,864	0 0½	0 0⅛	..	,,
G.F. 4518, Roma	R. R. Loughnan	18,771	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 4642, Roma	C. N. Loughnan	27,218	0 0½	0 0⅛	..	,,
G.F. 4757, Roma	C. N. Loughnan	12,782	0 0½	0 0⅛	..	,,
G.F. 828, Springsure	Wm. Downman	3,265	0 0¾	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 897, Springsure	Wm. Downman	3,132	0 0¾	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 999, Springsure	S. Corry	10,477	0 1	0 0¼	20 years	Unaltered
G.H. 1418, Springsure ..	N. K. Gibson	19,737	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.F. 1432, Springsure ..	W. Ellis	9,061	0 1	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 1452, Springsure ..	W. Ellis	9,261	0 1	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 1478, Springsure ..	W. Downman	5,198	0 1⅛	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 1579, Springsure ..	W. Downman	7,490	0 1¼	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 1694, Springsure ..	W. Downman	16,176	0 1¼	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 27, Surat	Mrs. A. S. Wehl	1,702	0 1¼	0 0¾	20 years	,,
G.F. 145, Surat	F. J. Duncombe	20,000	0 1	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.F. 146, Surat	F. J. Duncombe	10,000	0 0⅝	0 0⅝	..	,,
G.F. 151, Surat	Thos. Gunn	20,000	0 1	0 0½	8 years	Readjusted
G.F. 166, Surat	F. J. Duncombe	1,224	0 0⅞	0 0⅞	..	Unaltered
G.F. 175, Surat	Thos. Gunn	8,974	0 1	0 0½	8 years	,,
G.F. 210A, Surat	Thos. Gunn	340	0 1	0 0½	17½ years	,,
G.F. 210B, Surat	G. S. Smith	19,542	0 1½	0 1½	11 years	Readjusted
G.F. 215, Surat	Wm. Lawton	9,312	0 2⅜	0 2⅜	18 years	Unaltered
G.F. 231, Surat	A. F. Salter	7,713	0 1⅛	0 1½	10 years	,,
G.F. 288, Surat	B. Smith	11,026	0 1½	0 1½	11 years	Readjusted
G.F. 289, Surat	J. F. W. Henning	11,201	0 0½	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 298, Surat	N. S. Ferrier	6,631	0 1½	0 1¼	20 years	,,
G.F. 299, Surat	Wm. Lawton	10,540	0 0½	0 0½	17 years	Unaltered
G.H. 376, Surat	S. L. Winks	3,117	Nil	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.H. 677, Surat	S. L. Winks	8,498	0 2	0 2½	..	Unaltered
G.H. 815, Surat	E. N. and A. J. Simpson	4,926	0 3	0 2	18 years	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
12th February, 1925.						
	GRAZING SELECTIONS—*continued.*					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.H. 869, Surat	G. G. Moore	6,940	(Part) 0 1¼ (Part) 0 1¾	0 0½	5 years	Readjusted
G.H. 1311A, St. George ..	W. W. Loughnan	27,082	0 0¾	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.F. 2612, St. George ..	F. T. Brady	14,284	0 0½	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.H. 2615, St. George ..	F. T. Brady	9,675	0 0½	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 136, Taroom	R. E. Davey	6,345	0 1	0 0¾	20 years	Readjusted
G.H. 782, Taroom	C. F. Stark	11,214	0 1	0 0¾	9 years	Unaltered
G.F. 833, Taroom	W. H. Kirk	10,715	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.F. 849, Taroom	Miss U. H. McConnel	7,977	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 850, Taroom	Mrs. D. Mayo	11,312	0 0¾	0 0¾	..	,,
18th February, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDING.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Flinton, Goondiwindi	G. B. Haydon	47 5/16	13 4	20 0	..	Readjusted
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 1728A, Dalby	Thos. Bourne	4,496	0 1	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.H. 3022, Gayndah	E. C. J. Muir	6,956	0 0½	Nil	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 73, Goondiwindi	R. B. M. Doyle	8,324	0 1	0 1	15 years	,,
G.F. 461A, Goondiwindi ..	C. R. Devine	12,549	0 1	0 1	5 years	,,
G.F. 2687, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. M. E. Doyle	8,089	0 1	0 0½	15 years	,,
G.H. 402, Surat	W. E. Kelly	9,313	0 0⅝	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 135, St. George ..	R. B. M. Doyle	13,040	0 1	0 1	10 years	,,
G.H. 1413, St. George ..	J. O'Reilly	5,680	0 0¾	0 0¼	..	,,
G.H. 1631, St. George ..	Mandy Khan	21,339	0 1	0 0¼	..	,,
3rd March, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Minima, Goondiwindi	Mrs. E. B. Heathcote	12¼	45 9	66 8	..	Unaltered
Talwood, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. I. L. Parker	28½	30 0	53 4	..	Readjusted
Umbercollie, Goondiwindi ..	Miss M. T. Treweeke	6½	45 9	53 4	..	Unaltered
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 673, Dalby	Mrs. L. M. Macdonald	8,455	0 0¾	0 0¼	19 years	Readjusted
G.F. 690, Dalby	A. Stirling	2,610	0 1½	0 0¾	14 years	,,
G.F. 767, Dalby	C. and A. Paragreen	3,200	0 1⅛	0 1⅛	..	Unaltered
G.F. 789, Dalby	A. J. and W. J. Robinson ..	17,100	0 1⅛	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.F. 809, Dalby	R. Macdonald	9,600	0 1	0 0¼	19 years	,,
G.F. 3574, Dalby	W. T. Hodgson	9,987	0 0½	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 3575, Dalby	W. T. Hodgson	9,168	0 0½	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.H. 6339, Dalby	Mrs. Jessie G. Curtis	3,387	0 0⅞	0 0¼	18 years	,,
G.H. 6340, Dalby	H. D. Parry-Okeden	5,187	0 0⅞	0 0¼	18 years	,,
G.H. 6341, Dalby	C. G. Curtis	5,517	0 0⅞	0 0¼	18 years	,,
G.H. 6342, Dalby	Mrs. E. M. Curtis	3,366	0 0⅞	0 0½	18 years	Unaltered
G.H. 6678, Dalby	C. G. Curtis	2,447	0 0½	0 0½	17 years	Readjusted
G.H. 7538, Dalby	G. F. Smith	8,182	0 1	0 0½	14 years	Unaltered
G.F. 7607, Dalby	J. Carlyle	4,991	0 0½	0 0½	13 years	Readjusted
G.F. 7831, Dalby	R. F. Smith	9,712	0 1	0 0½	14 years	Unaltered
G.H. 8601, Dalby	John Wild	4,928	0 1	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.F. 8666, Dalby	R. A. Bateson	2,522	0 1	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 8726, Dalby	J. D. Rielly	1,273	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 8795, Dalby	L. Clark	1,505	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 8816, Dalby	C. McKee	8,311	0 0½	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 6B, Goondiwindi ..	J. F. Meynink	3,660	0 1⅞	0 1⅞	..	,,
G.F. 7, Goondiwindi	J. F. Meynink	19,791	0 2	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 7A, Goondiwindi ..	J. F. Meynink	156	0 2	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 2726, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. D. I. Gunn	9,625	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 2727, Goondiwindi ..	Walter Gunn	6,794	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 2728, Goondiwindi ..	Walter Gunn	4,999	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 2729, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. D. I. Gunn	1,815	0 3	0 3	..	,,
G.F. 639, St. George	R. Griffiths	13,324	0 1¾	0 1¾	..	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
16th March, 1925.						
PASTORAL HOLDING.						
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Foyleview, Roma	Charles A. Peters	75	55 0	40 0	..	Readjusted
GRAZING SELECTIONS.						
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 1602, Dalby	Mrs. A. E. McKee	7,489	0 2	0 0½	20 years	Readjusted
G.H. 8500, Dalby	J. T. Creighton	11,771	0 0½	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 423D, Goondiwindi ..	Hugh McClymont	15,522	0 1	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.H. 1227A, Goondiwindi ..	Joseph H. Francisco	5,018	0 1½	0 1½	12 years	Unaltered
G.F. 2617, Goondiwindi ..	Wm. H. Teys	4,093	0 1	Nil	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 3010, Roma	J. A. Chambers	2,846	0 1	0 0¾	12 years	Unaltered
G.F. 3012, Roma	Mrs. Agnes L. Chambers	2,485	0 1	0 0¾	12 years	,,
G.H. 3433, Roma	J. S. Chambers	7,733	0 1½	0 0½	10 years	Readjusted
G.H. 3439, Roma	Mrs. B. M. Hunter	6,589	0 1¾	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 3509, Roma	D. F. Chambers	7,297	0 1	0 0½	12 years	,,
G.F. 3511, Roma	John A. Chambers	3,964	0 1¼	0 0¾	12 years	,,
G.F. 3574, Roma	Mrs. A. L. Chambers	4,737	0 1	0 0¾	12 years	,,
G.F. 598, St. George ..	Harry V. Wippell	16,377	0 0½	0 0½	5 years	Unaltered
G.F. 657, St. George ..	Harry V. Wippell	9,263	0 0¾	0 0¾	5 years	,,
G.H. 1434, St. George ..	William Hargreaves	11,395	0 1¼	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 1997, St. George ..	David L. L. Jones	30,442	0 0½	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 1998, St. George ..	Evan L. Jones	30,789	0 0½	Nil	..	,,
21st March, 1925.						
PASTORAL HOLDINGS.						
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Bloomfield, Blackall	H. Moffat	30⅜	100 0	100 0	..	Unaltered
Fanning Downs, Charters Towers	P. N. and A. J. Costello	54	43 0	30 0	..	Readjusted
Merivale, Roma	I. B. Bergin	189	40 0	15 0	..	,,
Wooroonah, Rockhampton ..	Dunne Bros.	127	50 0	35 0	..	Unaltered
GRAZING SELECTIONS.						
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 387, Banana	T. H. Armstrong	4,803	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.F. 389, Banana	T. H. Armstrong	4,608	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 37, Blackall	Mrs. J. G. Macdonald	1,280	0 3½	0 3½	10 years	Unaltered
G.F. 734, Blackall	Mrs. J. G. Macdonald	6,302	0 2¼	0 2¼	3 years	Readjusted
G.F. 776, Blackall	Mrs. J. G. Macdonald	489	0 2⅜	0 2¼	..	,,
G.H. 815, Blackall	D. J. Macdonald	24,829	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 1346, Bowen	J. A. Cockerill	45,444	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 1024, Charleville ..	G.H. Wilkie	5,457	0 2½	0 2	..	,,
G.F. 615, Dalby	N. McKelvie	7,110	0 0⅞	0 0⅞	..	,,
G.F. 1397, Dalby	Mrs. S. A. Iseppi	1,025	0 1	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 6823, Dalby	W. Brazier	4,058	0 0¾	0 0½	10 years	Unaltered
G.F. 7485, Dalby	Mrs. A. G. Sparkes	5,584	0 1	0 0¾	7 years	,,
G.F. 7555, Dalby	G. M. D. Mundell	9,323	0 0½	0 0¼	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 7697, Dalby	Mrs. A. G. Sparkes	6,036	0 1	0 0½	4 years	Unaltered
G.F. 8402, Dalby	G. Mundell	5,858	0 0¾	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.F. 8713, Dalby	P. Swain	1,278	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 2747, Goondiwindi ..	F. K. Borton	7,521	0 1	0 0¾	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 2104, Inglewood	A. W. G. Jones	5,080	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 10885, Nanango	R. C. Geale	9,943	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 1599, Roma	Mrs. M. M. Bergin	8,239	0 0¾	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.F. 4035, Roma	Mrs. M. M. Bergin	16,706	0 1½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 5324, Roma	R. Penhallurick	24,433	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 5872, Roma	D. Green	9,700	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 2477, Springsure ..	F. Olsen	16,597	0 0¾	0 0⅓	..	,,
G.F. 371, Surat	H. F. Wood	12,021	0 1½	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 549, St. George ..	H. C. Kemp	3,325	0 1¼	0 0¾	7½ years	,,
G.H. 1619, St. George ..	W. H. Wippell	17,834	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.F. 2773, St. George ..	H. C. Kemp	9,220	0 1¼	0 0½	..	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
6th May, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Albany Downs, Roma ..	F. J. M. Bowman and Mrs. C. I. Bowman	151⅛	28 3	10 0	..	Readjusted
Bedourie, Springsure	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	51	19 7	12 6	..	,,
Belington, Roma	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	61	30 0	17 6	..	Unaltered
Bullindgie, St. George	W. H. J. Kirby	64¾	12 6	10 0	..	,,
Ghinghinda, Taroom	O. C. Flemmich and G. A. C. Davy ..	122 13/16	48 0	30 0	..	,,
Glenhaughton, Taroom ..	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	319	36 0	26 8	..	,,
Nuga Nuga, Springsure ..	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	178	15 0	Nil	..	Readjusted
Oinmurra, St. George	W. H. J. Kirby	86	12 6	15 0	..	Unaltered
Roper Pass, Springsure ..	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	36	20 0	15 0	..	Readjusted
Rio, Rockhampton	C. M. Wright, C. S. and Mrs. J. M. Delpratt	74⅝	40 0	15 0	..	,,
St. Helens, Springsure ..	J. J. Martin, junr., and Mrs. J. Martin	63	90 0	40 0	..	Readjusted
Stratford, Clermont	Australian Estates and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	213	40 0	10 0	..	,,
Tingarra, Roma	McConnel and Kirk, Ltd.	104	30 0	17 6	..	Unaltered
Tualka, Taroom	O. C. Flemmich and G. A. C. Davy ..	54	25 6	20 0	..	,,
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 19, Banana	C. A. Barnard	17,332	0 1¼	0 1	..	Readjusted
G.F. 21, Banana	C. A. Barnard	15,277	0 1¼	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 56, Banana	Henry Carige	15,982	0 1	0 0¼	5 years	,,
G.F. 120, Banana	H. A. Maclean	21,666	0 1	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 122, Banana	W. H. C. Maclean	19,784	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 140, Banana	John Carmody	6,194	0 1½	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 146, Banana	William J. Walsh	14,560	0 0⅝	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 174, Banana	J. R. Hutchison	10,469	(Part) 0 0¾ (Part) 0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 181, Banana	W. J. Walsh	9,223	0 0⅝	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 186, Banana	J. Sinclair	9,618	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 187, Banana	J. Sinclair	6,389	0 0¾	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 188, Banana	F. W. Horn	5,132	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 190, Banana	J. Young	7,993	Nil	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 234, Banana	Mrs. E. M. Elliot	6,905	0 0⅜	0 0⅜	..	,,
G.F. 237, Banana	Mrs. E. M. Elliot	8,656	0 0⅜	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 239, Banana	W. J. Walsh	323	0 0⅝	0 0¼	..	Unaltered
G.F. 240, Banana	R. M. Barton	13,219	0 0½	Nil	..	Readjusted
G.F. 241, Banana	Mrs. E. M. Elliot	6,132	0 0⅜	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 242, Banana	Mrs. E. M. Elliot	7,023	0 0⅜	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 244, Banana	A. Urquhart	9,449	Nil	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 245, Banana	Mrs. E. M. Elliot	4,456	0 0⅜	Nil	..	,,
G.H. 281, Banana	E. H. Dawson	10,543	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.H. 427, Banana	F. G. Elliot	10,917	0 0¾	0 0¼	..	,,
G.H. 460, Banana	F. V. Murray	6,139	0 1½	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 1052, Bundaberg ..	Miss B. F. Kent	7,600	0 2¾	0 2½	..	,,
G.F. 2465, Bundaberg ..	Mrs. H. S. Kent	2,706	0 2½	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 2466, Bundaberg ..	Mrs. H. S. Kent	2,553	0 3	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 2497, Bundaberg ..	Mrs. H. S. Kent	1,252	0 2¼	0 1½	14 years	,,
G.F. 2834, Bundaberg ..	Mrs. H. S. Kent	7,890	0 2¼	0 1½	..	,,
G.F. 1463, Charleville ..	Miss L. H. King	22,696	0 1	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.H. 834, Clermont	D. Salmond	1,215	0 1	0 0¾	10 years	,,
G.H. 947, Clermont	Miss J. S. Salmond	1,236	0 0½	Nil	10 years	Readjusted
G.H. 962, Clermont	C. Finger	500	0 0½	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.H. 964, Clermont	F. A. Neisson	2,084	0 0¾	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 1047, Clermont	H. S. Duck	1,110	0 1⅛	0 0¾	10 years	,,
G.H. 1048, Clermont	W. J. Chiconi	940	0 0½	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 1102, Clermont	Albert P. Castle	2,893	0 0¾	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 1507, Clermont	Edward Adams	15,030	0 2	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 433, Gayndah	A. E. L. Mort	10,483	0 2	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 461, Gayndah	Mrs. Helen S. Kent	7,418	0 3	0 2	4 years	,,
G.H. 299, Goondiwindi ..	A. Pfingst	2,733	0 3¾	0 6	..	,,
G.H. 333, Goondiwindi ..	A. Pfingst	2,253	0 5⅝	0 4	..	,,
G.H. 334, Goondiwindi ..	A. Pfingst	3,703	0 6	0 6	..	,,
G.F. 353, Goondiwindi ..	W. T. Scrymgeour, junior	19,992	0 0⅞	0 0½	15 years	,,
G.F. 2733, Goondiwindi ..	W. T. Scrymgeour, junior	4,396	0 0½	0 0⅝	..	,,
G.F. 2740, Goondiwindi ..	W. T. Scrymgeour, senior	4,212	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 2751, Goondiwindi ..	John H. Fairfax	10,000	0 1	0 1	5 years	,,
G.F. 600, Rockhampton ..	L. P. Landsberg	2,440	0 0¾	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 776, Rockhampton ..	H. Schirmer	1,000	0 1½	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 1433, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. J. M. Delpratt	9,035	0 1¼	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 1434, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. J. M. Delpratt	9,018	0 2	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 2721, Rockhampton ..	Albert E. Hill	7,192	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 2722, Rockhampton ..	J. J. Hill	4,901	0 0¾	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 2723, Rockhampton ..	J. J. Hill	4,628	0 1⅛	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 2729, Rockhampton ..	J. J. Hill	5,005	0 1	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 2763, Rockhampton ..	A. E. Hill	5,952	0 1	0 0¾	..	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
6th May, 1925.						
	GRAZING SELECTIONS—*continued.*					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.H. 3511, Rockhampton ..	L. A. Mackenzie	13,120	0 1	0 0½	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 3581, Rockhampton ..	A. E. Hill	5,002	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 4071, Rockhampton ..	A. Maroske	743	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 4073, Rockhampton ..	J. J. Hill	3,836	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.H. 4181, Rockhampton ..	C. S. Delpratt	33,091	(Part) 0 1⅛ (Part) 0 0¾	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.H. 4705, Rockhampton ..	J. J. Hill	4,390	0 0½	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.F. 5011A, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	532	0 1	0 0¾	10 years	,,
G.H. 5522, Rockhampton ..	E. Adams, junior, and W. E. Adams (as Executors)	1,892	0 2	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 5586, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	8,000	0 1¼	0 0¾	10 years	,,
G.H. 5708, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	3,362	0 1	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 3309, Roma	Henry Willis	10,033	0 1⅞	0 0½	20 years	,,
G.F. 3559B, Roma	Henry Willis	11,241	0 1	0 0½	12 years	,,
G.F. 430, Springsure	B. A. Skelton	2,520	0 1	0 1	14 years	,,
G.F. 634, Springsure	C. P. Copland	21,804	0 0¾	0 0¾	5 years	,,
G.F. 652, Springsure	T. J. Cullen	21,055	0 0⅝	0 0⅝	4 years	,,
G.H. 690, Springsure	T. J. Cullen	6,709	0 0¾	0 0¾	..	Unaltered
G.H. 1279, Springsure ..	T. C. Daniels	3,593	0 0½	0 0½	14 years	Readjusted
G.H. 1311D, Springsure ..	B. P. Skelton	4,647	0 2	0 1½	5 years	Unaltered
G.F. 1464, Springsure	F. A. Mayne	16,513	0 1¼	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.H. 2339, Springsure ..	T. B. Stanners	6,665	0 0¾	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.H. 1171, St. George ..	F. D. Kirby	18,336	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 1172, St. George	J. F. Kirby	20,027	0 0½	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.F. 1206, St. George ..	J. F. Kirby	17,343	0 0⅞	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 1207, St. George ..	Mrs. L. E. Kirby	10,549	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.F. 1263, St. George ..	Mrs. L. E. Kirby	25,953	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 1303, St. George	Mrs. E. M. Kirby	19,965	0 0½	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.H. 1595, St. George	F. D. Kirby	19,652	0 1	0 0½	..	Readjusted
27th May, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Authoringa, Charleville ..	Australian Pastoral Co., Ltd. ..	181⅝	45 0	30 0	..	Readjusted
Authoringa North, Charleville ..	Australian Pastoral Co., Ltd. ..	87¾	36 8	10 0	..	,,
Bullamon, St. George	Australian Pastoral Co., Ltd. ..	154½	50 0	50 0	..	,,
Kuringa, Blackall	Mrs. E. Gleeson	10	5 0	Nil	..	,,
Wharton Creek, Springsure ..	Mrs. E. J. Squire	35¼	41 6	35 0	..	,,
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 25, Banana	J. Thompson	11,400	0 1⅛	0 0¾	10 years	Readjusted
G.F. 918, Blackall	Mrs. E. Gleeson	19,999	0 0½	Nil	..	,,
G.F. 1066A, Charleville ..	A. H. C. Slaughter	35,762	0 0½	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 125, Gayndah	A. Perrett	6,441	0 2½	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 220, Gayndah	A. Perrett	8,665	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 2220, Gayndah	Mrs. B. Copley	9,425	0 2	0 0½	7 years	,,
G.H. 2233, Gayndah	Mrs. L. H. Jerrard	9,860	0 1⅛	0 0½	7 years	,,
G.H. 2807, Gayndah	F. H. Carter	3,004	0 2½	0 1	7 years	,,
G.F. 369B, Goondiwindi ..	P. A. Wright	7,849	0 0⅝	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.F. 470, Goondiwindi ..	P. A. Wright	7,618	0 1	0 0¼	14 years	,,
G.F. 498, Goondiwindi ..	W. D. Specht	6,053	0 1	0 0⅛	10 years	,,
G.F. 1302, Goondiwindi ..	L. B. Gibson	10,142	0 0¾	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 2721, Goondiwindi ..	J. Bain	6,820	0 1½	0 0¾	20 years	,,
G.P. 897A, Gympie	A. Perrett	4,979	0 1¼	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 911A, Gympie	A. J. McConnel	5,000	0 1¾	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 1003C, Gympie	E. J. McConnel	5,000	0 1¼	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 1308, Inglewood	R. H. Quick	2,594	0 0½	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 2262, Inglewood	R. H. Middleton	2,977	0 1⅝	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.F. 2606, Ipswich	R. S. Rankin	4,759	0 1	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 10834, Nanango ..	R. G. Palethorpe	5,131	0 1½	0 0½	..	,,
G.H. 10887, Nanango ..	J. P. Duff	5,708	0 1½	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 2492A, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. E. P. Bradley	15,553	0 1¼	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 4029, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	2,527	0 1⅛	0 0¼	..	,,
G.F. 5666, Rockhampton ..	H. Fraser	7,440	0 2	0 0¾	..	,,
G.F. 1045, Roma	Miss J. S. Juchau	6,700	0 1	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.H. 3428, Roma	S. C. Smith	3,075	0 1⅜	0 0½	12 years	,,
G.F. 3473, Roma	G. F. Lalor	5,065	0 1½	0 1	..	Unaltered
G.F. 3713, Roma	Mrs. A. M. Smith	6,523	0 1⅜	0 0½	12 years	Readjusted
G.H. 199, Springsure	G. H. Daniells	1,280	0 1⅝	0 1½	13 years	Unaltered
G.F. 431, Springsure	B. A. Skelton	7,935	0 1	0 2	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 595, Springsure	C. Daniells	2,041	0 1¾	0 2	12 years	Unaltered
G.F. 106B, Surat	E. C. and H. F. Wood	10,740	0 1⅛	0 0¾	20 years	Readjusted
G.F. 319A, Surat	R. Willis	11,142	0 2	0 0¾	8 years	,,
G.F. 538, Surat	Miss M. L. Wood	5,997	0 0½	0 0½	10 years	,,
G.F. 583, Taroom	J. Thompson	6,805	0 0¾	0 0½	10 years	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Holding and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Rent.	Redetermined Rent.	Recommended Extension of Lease of Grazing Selections.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
6th June, 1925.						
	PASTORAL HOLDINGS.					
		Sq. miles.	Per sq. ml. s. d.	Per sq. ml. s. d.		
Angellala, Charleville	D. A. and Mrs. R. Winten	166¼	40 0	26 8	..	Readjusted
Duneed, Clermont	E. A. Hawkins and E. H. Carter ..	107¼	27 6	Nil	..	,,
Riversleigh, Charleville ..	Australian Pastoral Co., Ltd. ..	142	55 0	30 0	..	,,
	GRAZING SELECTIONS.					
		Acres.	Per acre. s. d.	Per acre. s. d.		
G.F. 473, Banana	C. C. Anderson	9,290	0 0½	0 0½	..	Readjusted
G.F. 401, Charleville	J. Smith	4,690	0 0¾	0 0¾	20 years	,,
G.F. 1003B, Gympie	E. J. McConnel	6,100	0 1¼	0 1	..	,,
G.F. 301, Mackay	Mrs. D. Perry	3,100	0 1½	0 1½	20 years	,,
G.H. 4481, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	642	0 1	0 0¾	10 years	,,
G.F. 4974, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	727	0 0½	0 0½	3 years	,,
G.F. 5011, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	264	0 1½	0 1	10 years	,,
G.H. 5620, Rockhampton ..	J. Morrissey	700	0 2	0 0¾	..	,,
G.H. 5695, Rockhampton ..	J. Morrissey	2,133	0 1½	0 1	..	,,
G.H. 5860, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	2,310	0 0½	0 0¼	6 years	,,
G.F. 98, Roma	C. L. Thrupp	800	0 2¼	0 2	14 years	Unaltered
G.F. 189, Roma	W. H. Thrupp	789	0 3	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 273, Roma	W. H. Thrupp	778	0 2⅝	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 580, Roma	W. H. Thrupp	613	0 2½	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 585, Roma	W. H. Thrupp	1,560	0 2¼	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 588, Roma	C. L. Thrupp	1,510	0 2	0 2	14 years	,,
G.F. 1083A, Roma	W. C. Mayne	4,000	0 1½	0 0¾	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 1240A, Roma	T. A. Scott	6,527	0 1⅜	0 0¾	14 years	,,
G.F. 1240B, Roma	W. C. Mayne	5,095	0 1⅜	0 0¾	14 years	,,
G.F. 1530A, Roma	J. Golden	10,233	0 1	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.F. 2072, Roma	J. O. Kinchington	4,676	0 0½	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.H. 2266, Roma	T. A. Scott	3,889	0 0¾	0 0½	14 years	,,
G.H. 3182, Roma	E. J. Good	5,229	0 1½	Nil	..	,,
G.H. 3626, Roma	D. Green	8,971	0 1	0 0½	..	Unaltered
G.H. 3637, Roma	G. E. Jeal	9,892	0 1	0 0⅝	..	,,
G.F. 4688, Roma	Mrs. A. M. Golden	3,035	0 1	0 0¾	..	Readjusted
G.H. 5724, Roma	J. O. Kinchington	1,198	0 1	Nil	14 years	,,
G.H. 119, Springsure	C. Daniels	2,560	0 2	0 2½	14 years	Unaltered
G.H. 121, Sprir gsure	T. C. Daniels	2,563	0 1	0 1	14 years	Readjusted
G.F. 199A, Springsure ..	C. C. Stanners	3,473	0 1½	0 2	14 years	Unaltered
G.H. 2351A, Springsure ..	F. J. Beazley	9,519	0 0¾	0 0⅛	7 years	Readjusted
G.F. 2423, Springsure ..	F. J. Beazley	20,529	0 0¾	0 0¼	7 years	Unaltered

MISCELLANEOUS GRAZING DECISIONS.

14th October, 1924.

Brucedale Holding.—Bottomley and Nason. Area, 27 square miles. Rent per square mile, 45s. Tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1927. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Dulbydilla and Dulbydilla East Holdings.—R. J. Winten. Areas, 28⅞ and 2¾ square miles. Rents per square mile, 35s. 5d. and 26s. respectively. Tenure, pastoral lease expiring on 31st December, 1936. Both holdings to be converted to a grazing selection, rent ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Mount Lonsdale Holding.—H. D. McGowan. Area, $17\frac{9}{16}$ square miles. Rent per square mile, 50s. Tenure, pastoral lease expiring on 31st December, 1926. To be converted to a grazing selection. Rental, 1d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Mount Maria North Holding.—R. and H. A. Douglas. Area, 68 square miles. Rent per square mile, 13s. 6d. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring 30th June, 1940. Lease to be surrendered and lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 13s. 6d. per square mile and without pear-clearing conditions, such lease to expire on same date as the lease of Mount Maria Holding—viz., 30th June, 1940.

Spring Grove Holding.—C. A. Flower. Area, 14⅛ square miles. Rent per square mile, 48s. Tenure, pastoral lease expiring on 31st December, 1928. To be converted to a grazing selection. Rental, ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

Trinidad Holding.—K. N. and R. S. McMullen. Area, 15 square miles. Rent per square mile, 48s. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on 30th June, 1937. To be converted to a grazing selection. Rental, ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.F. 142, Roma.—J. E. McMullen. Area, 932 acres. Rent per acre, 2¼d. Lease expires 31st December, 1926. To be converted to a perpetual lease selection at a capital value of 10s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.F. 1649, Roma.—P. R. Brumpton. Area, 3,921 acres 3 roods. Rent per acre, 1¾d. Lease expired 30th June, 1924. To be reopened for grazing selection with priority to late lessee under section 72. Rent, 1¼d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

12th November, 1924.

Mourangee Holding.—Peter P. O'Brien. Area, 17½ square miles. Rent per square mile, 32s. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on 30th June, 1928. To be converted to a grazing selection at a rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 10 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8514, Dalby.—Richard W. Roberts. Area, 734 acres. Rent per acre, ½d. Lease expires 31st December, 1942. On surrender of existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease over the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of 20 years.

G.H. 8691, Dalby.—Michael Power. Area, 1,462 acres. Rent per acre, 1½d. Lease expires 30th June, 1944. On surrender of existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease over the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

18th December, 1924.

Brunar Holding, Surat District.—Donald R. Cameron. Area, $21\frac{1}{16}$ square miles. Rent per square mile, 45s. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1928. To be converted to a grazing selection at an annual rental of 1d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Garry Holding, Surat District.—Donald R. Cameron. Area, 14 square miles. Rent per square mile, 70s. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1928. To be converted to a grazing selection at an annual rental of 1¼d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Scrub Selection 217, Goondiwindi.—A. H. Warner. Area, 9,996 acres. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1930. To be converted to a grazing selection at an annual rental of 1d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 1735, Inglewood.—P. J. Fleming. Area, 2,005 acres. Rent per acre, 1¼d. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1936. To be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.F. 744, Warwick.—James Allan. Area, 2,300 acres. Rent per acre, $2\frac{13}{16}$d. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1924. To be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 8s. 4d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.F. 745, Warwick.—James Mahony. Area, 2,500 acres. Rent per acre, 2¾d. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1924. To be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.H. 4538, Warwick.—John W. Hunter. Area, 724 acres. Rent per acre, 3½d. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1938. To be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

12th February, 1925.

Bracker Holding, Inglewood District.—G. E. Bunning. Area, 11¼ square miles. Annual rent, 20s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, a new lease to be granted for a term of 30 years, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

Coondarra Holding, Dalby District.—McConnel and Kirk Ltd. Area, 62 square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1936. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Moogoon Holding, Goondiwindi District.—A. Ralston and C. V. Mather. Area, 87⅛ square miles. Annual rent, 24s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1929. About 15,500 acres comprising the northern portion of the holding to be surrendered and made available for selection. Rent of remainder to be 15s. per square mile. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Murra-Kul-Kul Holding, Goondiwindi District.—W. Bow. Area, 57⅛ square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Nolan's Gully Holding, Goondiwindi District.—Miss E. D. M. Turner. Area, 26¼ square miles. Annual rent, 32s. 6d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Nomby Holding, Goondiwindi District.—C. E. Saunders. Area, 54⅞ square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Orkadilla Holding, Charleville District.—R. and H. A. Douglas. Area, 50¼ square miles. Annual rent, 22s. 6d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1928. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 22s. 6d. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Tangyn Holding, Goondiwindi District.—Miss J. M. Turner. Area, 49¼ square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Wondul Holding, Goondiwindi District.—A. Ralston and C. V. Mather. Area, 143 square miles. Annual rent, 18s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1928. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a new pastoral lease of the area, at an annual rental of 18s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Wyaga Holding, Goondiwindi District.—H. R. Munro. Area, 22⅝ square miles. Annual rent, 20s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1940. To be converted to a grazing selection, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 28 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 465, Charleville.—Robert Douglas. Area, 16,201 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1936. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8561, Dalby.—Jules Rival. Area, 1,255 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 30 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F's 8562 and 8563, Dalby.—Jules Rival. Total area, 2,480 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Leases expire on the 30th September, 1943. On surrender of the existing leases, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 30 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 3771, Rockhampton.—J. L. Wilson. Area, 5,803 acres. Annual rent, ¼d. per acre. Term of lease expires on the 30th September, 1947. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 332, Surat.—V. E. Wehl. Area, 10,000 acres. Annual rent, ⅓d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1931. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 374, Surat.—Mrs. A. Winks. Area, 3,450 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 382, Surat.—P. R. Ryan. Area, 2,919 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 385, Surat.—S. L. Winks. Area, 3,897 acres. Annual rent, ¼d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1940. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

18th February, 1925.

Aranyi Holding, Goondiwindi District.—Mrs. Pearl Doyle. Area, 15½ square miles. Annual rent, 30s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1940. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Cactus Holding, Goondiwindi District.—J. H. Doyle. Area, 18⅜ square miles. Annual rent, 20s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st March, 1938. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Watrika Holding, Goondiwindi District.—R. B. M. Doyle. Area, 13¾ square miles. Annual rent, 30s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8513, Dalby District.—J. W. Hines. Area, 1,483 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 30 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

3rd March, 1925.

G.F. 899A, Dalby.—T. F. Wormwell. Area, 10,000 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1933. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 959A, Dalby.—J. A. Wormwell. Area, 10,000 acres. Annual rent, 2d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1933. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.H. 5047, Dalby.—Mrs. Mary E. Storch. Area, 2,555 acres. Annual rent, 1½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1932. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 1s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8498, Dalby.—F. J. D. Simpson, junr. Area, 1,230 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8499, Dalby.—A. H. Simpson. Area, 1,192 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8628, Dalby.—J. T. Nihill. Area, 1,830 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8651, Dalby.—E. Purnell. Area, 4,540 acres. Annual rent, ¼d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1951. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8680, Dalby.—W. J. Sinnamon. Area, 639 acres. Annual rent, 1½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8723, Dalby.—F. C. Norris. Area, 621 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8725, Dalby.—Mrs. Amy H. Tweedie. Area, 2,053 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 8732, Dalby.—C. A. Brazier. Area, 1,276 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be

granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8734, Dalby.—F. C. Norris. Area, 580 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8744, Dalby.—N. W. Gilmour. Area, 2,424 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 24C, Goondiwindi.—A. M. V. Heathcote. Area, 5,693 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1936. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

16th March, 1925.

Clifford Holding, Roma District.—H. H. Osborne. Area, 76 square miles. Annual rent, 42s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1928. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a new pastoral lease of the area, at an annual rental of 13s. 4d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

The Island Holding, Goondiwindi District.—Mrs. J. A. Coward. Area, 24½ square miles. Annual rent, 53s. 4d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2618, Goondiwindi.—Wm. H. Teys. Area, 5,472 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1929. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 5004, Roma.—Mrs. A. M. Smith. Area, 5,839 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1948. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

21st March, 1925.

G.H. 8526, Dalby.—J. Bishop. Area, 2,317 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on 30th June, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8566, Dalby.—J. T. Toll. Area, 1,812 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.H. 8593, Dalby.—T. Leahy. Area, 890 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8687, Dalby.—J. C. Harding. Area, 2,558 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8750, Dalby.—H. E. Ryan. Area, 1,280 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

S.S. 407, Inglewood.—W. N. Merry. Area, 2,619 acres. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1930. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a grazing selection, at an annual rental of 1d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

S.S. 412, Inglewood.—C. T. Grills. Area, 5,625 acres. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1929. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a grazing selection, at an annual rental of 1½d. per acre. Term of lease, 21 years. Pear-clearing conditions unaltered.

G.H. 740, Inglewood.—H. C. Bradford. Area, 1,009 acres. Annual rent, 4d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1927. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 20s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F's 311 and 323, Surat.—John Taylor. Area, 19,112 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. and ⅞d. per acre, respectively. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1936, and 31st December, 1937. On surrender of the existing leases, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

26th March, 1925.

Burra Burra Holding, Blackall District.—H. Moffat. Area, 20 square miles. Annual rent, 55s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1926. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a grazing selection, at an annual rental of 1½d. per acre. Term of lease, 28 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Crystal Brook, Bundara, and Tunis West Holdings, Roma District.—H. C. Loughnan. On surrender of the existing leases, the land comprised therein, in addition to that comprised in the adjoining occupation licenses, Nos. 93 and 720, to be divided into two parts. The lessees to be granted a pastoral lease of the northern part, containing an area of about 125½ square miles, at an annual rental of 2s. 6d. per square mile, term of lease 20 years; and a prickly-pear lease of the southern part, containing an area of about 51 square miles, at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile, term of lease 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted on both areas.

Humboldt Holding, Springsure District.—T. W. L. Rogers. Area, 97 square miles. Annual rent, 15s. 6d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1932. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a preferential pastoral lease of the area, at an annual rental of 5s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Spring Grove South Holding and P.P. Selections 467, 665A, and 665B, Surat District.—Lessees, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. S. Simpson. On surrender of the existing leases, the land comprised therein, in addition to that comprised in Occupation License No. 74 and that excised from Spring Grove Holding and Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selection No. 4667, Roma District, to be granted to A. J. S. Simpson as a preferential pastoral lease, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 4470, Blackall.—F. R. E. Evans. Area, 3,136 acres. Annual rent, 1½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1934. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 2s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 969, Clermont.—J. A. McD. Duncan. Area, 2,724 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1940. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 1488, Dalby.—W. B. Hamilton. Area, 1,040 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1926. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2158, Dalby.—A. Stirling. Area, 3,021 acres. Annual rent, ⅞d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1927. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 6831, Dalby.—G. Brazier. Area, 2,717 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1936. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 3s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 8435, Dalby.—Wm. Dascombe. Area, 8,671 acres. Annual rent, ¼d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1949. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

6th May, 1925.

Boondandilla Holding, Goondiwindi District.—Scrymgeour Ltd. Area, 49 square miles. Annual rent, 15s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1927. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a new pastoral lease of the area at an annual rental of 15s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Oaky Plains Holding, Goondiwindi District.—F. T. Metson. Area, 5⅜ square miles. Annual rent, 50s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Slatey Creek Holding, Rockhampton District.—Mrs. M. Duffy. Area, 24 square miles. Annual rent, 35s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1928. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a grazing selection, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 10 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Tunis Holding, Roma District.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Terrey. Area, 68 square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th September, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, including that comprised in Grazing Farm No. 3911, Roma, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Womblebank Holding, Roma District.—L. C. Terrey. Area, 173½ square miles. Annual rent, 37s. 6d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, including that comprised in Verner Holding and Occupation License No. 527, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. No pear-clearing conditions.

Verner Holding, Roma District.—L. C. Terrey. Area, 28½ square miles. Annual rent, 35s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 30th June, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, including that comprised in Womblebank Holding and Occupation License No. 527, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. No pear-clearing conditions.

G.F. 238, Banana.—R. M. Barton and Mrs. E. M. Elliott. Area, 15,326 acres. Annual rent, ⅜d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1942. On surrender of the existing

lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 309, Banana.—E. H. Dawson. Area, 17,024 acres. Annual rental, nil. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 493, Banana.—W. Walsh. Area, 18,733 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1949. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 3911, Roma.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Terrey. —Area, 16,563 acres. Annual rent, 1½d. per acre Lease expires on the 30th June, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, including that comprised in Tunis Holding, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 15 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F's 4256 and 4257, Roma.—Mrs. Jessie Browne. Area, 18,927 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Leases expire on the 31st March, 1936. On surrender of the existing leases, the land comprised therein, together with that comprised in Occupation License No. 896, to be opened for public competition as a prickly-pear lease at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 4698, Roma.—Wm. Rowe. Area, 4,440 acres. Annual rent, 1½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1946. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

27th May, 1925.

Bellair Holding, Goondiwindi District.—G. N. Campbell. Area, 13¼ square miles. Annual rent, 53s. 4d. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st March, 1944. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

Crowder Holding, Dalby District.—M. McLennan. Area, 22¾ square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1931. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Crowder East Holding, Dalby District.—Mrs. I. M. J. McLennan. Area, 1¾ square miles. Annual rent, 40s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st March, 1932. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

Tori Holding, Goondiwindi District.—T. Wilson, junr. Area, 6 square miles. Annual rent, 30s. per square mile. Present tenure, pastoral lease expiring on the 31st December, 1940. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 732, Charleville.—John Harris. Area, 14,785 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1939. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 8273, Dalby.—J. W. Rush. Area, 3,004 acres. Annual rent, 2d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 8632, Dalby.—C. L. Mathews. Area, 1,279 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1943. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2559, Goondiwindi.—Miss M. T. Treweeke. Area, 7,589 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2305, Inglewood.—Mrs. H. K. Cowley. Area, 5,182 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1952. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2427, Maryborough.—H. Ferguson. Area, 800 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1935. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 3223, Roma.—F. J. Sweedman. Area, 2,596 acres. Annual rent, 2d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1939. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 5458, Roma.—H. Duke. Area, 3,809 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 5603, Roma.—G. A. Simpson. Area, 4,009 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1942. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.H. 5640, Roma.—O'Brien Bros. Area, 2,981 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1935. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 230, Surat.—A. Donaldson. Area, 10,833 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1930. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 306A, Surat.—E. C. and H. F. Wood. Area, 6,927 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1929. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 319C, Surat.—R. Willis. Area, 13,471 acres. Annual rent, 2d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1937. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

6th June, 1925.

G.F. 435, Charleville.—John Smith. Area, 2,560 acres. Annual rent, ⅝d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1935. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 2608B, Ipswich.—Robert S. Rankin. Area, 868 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1938. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 1d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 992, Roma.—Mrs. E. Bowden. Area, 960 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1925. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 1166, Roma.—W. G. Mayne. Area, 1,700 acres. Annual rent, 1⅜d. per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1926. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 2s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 1254A, Roma.—W. G. Mayne. Area, 1,455 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1927. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2350, Roma.—T. S. Miller. Area, 1,224 acres. Annual rent, 1d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1929. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 2s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 2363, Roma.—James Golden. Area, 8,750 acres. Annual rent, ¾d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1936. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F's 3530, 3837, and 5108, Roma.—A. J. and F. A. Browne. Total area, 29,289 acres. Annual rents, 1½d., 1d., and ½d. per acre respectively. Leases expire on the 30th December, 1940, 30th June, 1942, and 31st March, 1948, respectively. On surrender of the existing leases, the lessees to be granted a pastoral lease of the whole area at an annual rental of 10s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 4423, Roma.—E. J. Good. Area, 3,034 acres. Annual rent, ½d. per acre. Lease expires on the 31st December, 1943. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 5274, Roma.—D. C. Coughlan. Area, 3,484 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 30th September, 1948. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

G.F. 5589, Roma.—D. C. Coughlan. Area, 6,002 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 30th June, 1950. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 5590, Roma.—Miss M. M. A. Coughlan. Area, 5,828 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1950. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

G.F. 5680, Roma.—L. B. Coughlan. Area, 3,929 acres. Annual rent, nil per acre. Lease expires on the 31st March, 1950. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

RE CLOSER SETTLEMENT TENURES.

Prickly-Pear Land Courts.

3rd November, 1924, to 6th June, 1925.

Application for consideration of holdings—Principles applied by Commission—The Crown and the tenant—Schedules of decisions—"The Prickly-pear Land Act of 1923," *ss.* 18 *to* 25.

The same arrangement is here followed as in the case of grazing tenures. First the principles applied by the Commission are set out, and then schedules of decisions are given.

3rd November, 1924.

These are decisions in respect of closer settlement tenures, the lessees of which have given notice to the Commission that they desire their holdings to be considered in terms of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923."

When recently announcing the decisions in respect of pastoral holdings and grazing selections, certain principles were laid down as having guided the Commission in its determinations. A similar course will be followed in respect of these closer settlement tenures.

History of Cases.

A large number of the cases before us comprise prickly-pear selections in the Dalby District. Most of these lands were selected some fifteen or more years ago, when there was quite a boom in land settlement of this nature. The agency system was then in force and settlers were brought in large numbers from the Southern States. The seasons following the big drought of 1901-2 were, in these localities, phenomenally good. Viewed from the standpoint of the conditions then obtaining, the district gave promise of providing a field for highly successful closer settlement. The lands were accordingly cut up in small areas and were readily selected.

The excellent seasons then experienced did not, however, continue. Seasons have since been patchy, and drought conditions have been frequently felt. In the result, the settlement effected in this way proved in some localities to be anything but a success. Large numbers of selections have been forfeited and abandoned, while, of the settlers who remain, many have been unable sufficiently to develop their holdings and have had to seek outside employment when dry seasons come on. Rent payments also are considerably in arrear.

Need for Revision.

The question may be asked: "Is there any need at this stage to adjust the rental and clearing conditions of these tenures?" The answer must be in the affirmative. Existing rents and clearing conditions on lands in the same locality are not consistent. Tenants are asking for revisions; they are strongly urging that adjustments be made. And, on the whole, it must be stated that the evidence justifies their general claim.

Many rents are too high; many pear-clearing conditions are impossible of performance. Equity alone demands that adjustments be made, and in this matter equity and public policy go hand in hand.

The individual experiences of settlers, as given in evidence, are stories of moderate hopes still unrealised after years of effort, of persistent purpose and hard work attended by little gain. But, apart from all considerations as to the settlers' hardships, the statistics relating to prickly-pear selections eloquently show the need for radical alteration in many of these tenures, both in the interests of the settlers themselves and in the wider interests of the State.

During the past twenty-two years, 7,880 selections have been applied for under the various prickly-pear closer settlement tenures. Ninety-two selections, or 1 per cent. of the total, have since been freeholded. Of the balance, only 3,834 selections remain in force and, on these, pear-clearing conditions have been fully performed in only 48 per cent. of the cases.

Such, briefly, is the position in regard to prickly-pear selections, a number of which are now before us for redetermination of purchasing prices or capital values and clearing conditions.

Principles Applied.

Along the different railway systems of the State there exist large areas of brigalow and belah country which have been abandoned to pear. Situated anywhere, this country would be a loss and a menace to the State, but situated where it is, in the track of railway development, it becomes much more so.

Now, it must be kept in mind that the closer settlement of brigalow and belah country is entirely different from the settlement of other lands for which a public demand exists.

In a virgin condition, even if free from pear, its value to the State is small, but, when once it has been developed and a stage of prosperous settlement is reached, its value to the community becomes substantial, and revenue from it goes to the Treasury through many channels. Thus, in the closer settlement of these lands, direct land revenue should not be the aim.

In our determination, however, dealing with existing settlement, we are bound to use, as our main guide, the legal principle of what experienced persons would be willing to give for similar land. This means, of course, experienced persons having a full knowledge of local conditions and costs of pear-clearing, an unfettered choice in the lands to be acquired, and able generally to frame a free and unbiassed opinion on the subject.

Now, many of the selections before us, when in their natural state, consisted of dense brigalow country, remote from railway, devoid of natural water, and subject to pear infestation. On this land, before a home could be built or stock depastured, the scrub had first to be felled or ringbarked, and then provision for water made, besides pear infestation attended to.

Applying the legal principle mentioned above, and having regard both to the initial capital outlay before such land can be brought into production, and to the potentialities of the land, we can only reach one conclusion—that, in the early stages of settlement, the purchasing price or capital value of such small selections should be merely nominal.

In cases presenting all these features, therefore, we have determined the price at nil and other prices have been varied, having regard to the characteristics present in each case. The particular features to which we have given close attention so that the values of the blocks may be fixed relatively fair each to each, are the following:—

1. The quality of the land, agricultural or otherwise, and the nature of the country generally;
2. The carrying capacity;
3. Water facilities and rainfall;
4. Distance from rail;
5. The nature of prickly-pear infestation and the expenditure already incurred by the tenant in dealing with it;
6. The proximity or otherwise of the selection to dense pear or seed-beds.
7. The pear-clearing conditions that may reasonably be imposed on the selector and the cost of carrying them out. In all cases, this cost has been allowed as a deduction from what the value of the land would have been if entirely free from pear. This reduction in price is the community's contribution towards the work of clearing.

We are satisfied that our determinations place these selectors in a position not unfavourable to that occupied by Crown tenants on similar land outside the pear belt, in carrying on their industry.

As a result of these determinations, many selectors who have already paid amounts equal to the amended purchasing prices now fixed will become entitled forthwith to their deeds of grant of the land, while in regard to perpetual lease prickly-pear selections, in all cases where the capital values have been fixed at less than five shillings per acre, the tenants will have the use of the land rent free for thirty years. In both cases, the lands remain subject to the Commission's jurisdiction in the matter of pear-clearing.

Schedule of Decisions.

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
3rd November, 1924.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2249, Dalby	John P. Beasley	1,088	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
2572, Dalby	Edwin S. Nowland	1,586	7 6	2 6	Unaltered
2973, Dalby	Robert J. Evans	113	81 0	50 0	Readjusted
3326, Dalby	Mrs. Annie J. Morgan	925	7 6	5 0	,,
4023, Dalby	Robert V. Walker	1,279	7 1	5 0	Unaltered
4158, Dalby	Herbert F. Cunnington	1,063	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
4553, Dalby	Frederick H. Love	1,279	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4644, Dalby	Ferdinand N. Rakovszky	195	10 0	2 0	Readjusted
4749, Dalby	Mrs. Alice M. Walker	394	2 6	1 0	Unaltered
4952, Dalby	Reginald L. Bigg	1,472	5 0	1 6	,,
4979, Dalby	Edwin S. Nowland	640	10 0	2 6	,,
5133, Dalby	James W. Newbery	2,177	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
5312, Dalby	Thomas Evans	40	30 0	20 0	Unaltered
5563, Dalby	Mrs. Mary Newbery	2,025	6 6	2 6	,,
5728, Dalby	Roy G. Tucker	2,559	5 0	2 6	,,
5803, Dalby	James W. Newbery	2,010	5 0	2 6	,,
5910, Dalby	Alfred Stephenson	1,225	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
5929, Dalby	Ferdinand N. Rakovszky	1,279	7 6	Nil	,,
5961, Dalby	Mrs. Annetta J. Brown	1,019	2 6	Nil	Unaltered
5994, Dalby	John W. Cunneen	1,497	12 9	2 6	,,
5995, Dalby	Mrs. Alice O. Bigg	1,138	7 6	2 6	,,
6001, Dalby	William Payne	1,280	5 0	2 6	,,
6235, Dalby	Arthur C. Walker	2,518	6 3	2 6	Readjusted
6325, Dalby	Mrs. Martha Walker	1,279	Nil	Nil	,,
6356, Dalby	George H. Gazzard	2,140	5 0	Nil	Unaltered
6472, Dalby	Frederick T. Bunyan	2,557	7 6	Nil	Readjusted
6702, Dalby	Robert Hando	639	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
6706, Dalby	James W. Newbery	2,278	5 0	2 6	,,
7054, Dalby	Mrs. Ellen McClelland	640	5 0	2 6	,,
7078, Dalby	Robert Hando	1,280	6 0	2 0	,,
7152, Dalby	George Walker	1,360	7 6	2 6	,,
7357, Dalby	Robert V. Walker	1,280	7 6	5 0	,,
7449, Dalby	Robert Hando	512	5 0	5 0	,,
7505, Dalby	Robert J. Evans	570	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
7506, Dalby	Robert J. Evans	561	5 0	2 0	,,
7515, Dalby	Wm. H. Warren	749	7 6	5 0	Unaltered
8633, Dalby	Wm. M. T. Huskisson	2,556	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
895B, Gayndah ..	Charles H. Day	166	7 6	5 0	,,
2447, Gayndah ..	Peter Burke	984	15 0	7 6	,,
2545, Gayndah ..	Wm. J. Arthey	249	Nil	Nil	,,
422, Taroom	Godfrey Morgan	2,498	4 0	2 6	,,
536, Taroom	Methuen Y. Morgan	2,352	4 0	1 6	,,
7142, Toowoomba ..	John Funk	424	Nil	Nil	,,
7295, Toowoomba ..	Mrs. Violet Vaughan	1,855	Nil	Nil	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7475, Dalby	Mrs. Mary J. Welsh	2,552	7 6	2 6	Unaltered
8050, Dalby	Walter D. Logan	1,274	5 0	5 0	Readjusted
8612, Dalby	John J. Welsh	481	5 0	2 6	,,
8764, Dalby	William Payne	316	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
8801, Dalby	Mrs. Helena Rogers	2,487	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
8810, Dalby	Mrs. Laura Roberts	2,211	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
8811, Dalby	Charles F. Roberts	1,119	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
12, Dalby	Charles F. Roberts	1,109	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
7697, Toowoomba ..	John Vaughan	2,572	Nil	Nil	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS AND PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
132, Dalby	James P. Evans	320	20 0	15 0	Unaltered
133, Dalby	James P. Evans	160	20 0	15 0	,,
1255, Dalby	William Johnson	138	30 0	25 0	,,
1257, Dalby	Martin Ryan	160	30 0	25 0	,,
1947, Dalby	Mrs. Lucy G. Sturgess	1,277	10 0	4 0	,,
1964, Dalby	Ferdinand N. Rakovszky	638	11 8	4 0	,,
2050, Dalby	Emil Liesch	571	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
2052, Dalby	Harman Kajewski	570	10 0 (part) 13 4 (part)	4 0	,,
2053, Dalby	Mrs. Ethel G. Anderson	364	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
2056B, Dalby	Mrs. Ethel G. Anderson	299	10 0	7 6	,,
2056C, Dalby	William Bourke	300	10 0	5 0	,,
2471, Dalby	Harman Kajewski	319	15 0	10 0	,,
2524, Dalby	John M. Hungerford	1,264	11 8 (part) 14 2 (part)	10 0	Readjusted
2534, Dalby	Richard C. Rose	615	15 0	7 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
3rd November, 1924.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS AND PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
2675, Dalby	Ferdinand N. Rakovszky	290	15 0	5 0	Readjusted
2775, Dalby	V ncent H. Revill	1,042	11 8	5 0	,,
2811, Dalby	Mrs. Mary Walker	910	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
2896, Dalby	Richard J. Warren	320	15 0	6 6	Readjusted
3174, Dalby	Mrs. Ada E. Little	931	10 0	3 6	,,
3224, Dalby	Paul Koehler	639	16 8	10 0	,,
3414, Dalby	Mrs. Margaret Dohle	1,131	10 0	5 0	,,
3573, Dalby	Edward V. Little	1,142	10 0	3 6	,,
3742, Dalby	Mrs. Marion Evans	159	15 0	12 6	,,
3795, Dalby	Mrs. Sophie K. Vellnagel	640	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
4055, Dalby	Robert Vellnagel	1,275	16 8	7 6	,,
4166, Dalby	Mrs. Ethel G. Anderson	315	20 0	10 0	,,
4167, Dalby	Herbert F. Cunnington	319	20 0	7 6	Readjusted
4843, Dalby	Sydney Walker	1,275	12 6	7 6	Unaltered
5417, Dalby	William Bourke	319	20 0	7 6	Readjusted
5665, Dalby	Louis A. J. Lowther	647	11 8	6 0	Unaltered
5791, Dalby	Gustav L. Rattey	1,280	22 6	16 8	,,
6521, Dalby	Mrs. Anne Hendry	620	15 10	7 6	,,
6710, Dalby	Patrick L. Mann	1,072	12 6	5 0	Readjusted
6756, Dalby	Edward A. Logan	1,277	10 0	5 0	,,
7009, Dalby	Augustus Forster	186	22 6	7 6	Unaltered
7010, Dalby	Augustus Forster	136	25 0	7 6	,,
7138, Dalby	Sidney H. Saxelby	830	17 6	10 0	,,
677, Gayndah	Thomas C. Adams	403	28 4	20 0	,,
1266, Gayndah	Mrs. Mary Wain	242	25 0	15 0	Readjusted
1434, Gayndah	Heinrich D. Bergmann	160	31 8	10 0	,,
1814, Toowoomba	Wm. J. Castles	237	22 6	10 0	,,
1815, Toowoomba	Wm. J. Castles	150	22 6	12 6	Unaltered
2128, Toowoomba	Wm. J. Castles	320	17 6	12 6	,,
6005, Toowoomba	Michael J. Kelly	237	45 0	30 0	,,
6298, Toowoomba	Mrs. Anna C. Kuhn	644	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
3062, Warwick	Mrs. Alice M. Davidson	312	15 0	10 0	Unaltered
7469, Dalby	William S. Hendry	699	15 10	7 6	,,
3117, Gayndah	Henry Kelly	1,279	17 6	10 0	Readjusted
6901, Toowoomba	Frederick and John H. Funk	276	13 4	8 6	,,
10th November, 1924.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2718, Dalby	Clarence V. Roberts	1,434	7 6	2 0	Readjusted
2840, Dalby	Henry E. Watson	1,848	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
2842, Dalby	Charles S. Townsend	1,551	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
3034, Dalby	William D. Haslop	1,979	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
3052, Dalby	John E. Markwell	684	15 0	1 6	Readjusted
3275, Dalby	John F. Roberts	2,500	5 0 (part) 10 0 (part)	3 0	Unaltered
3276A, Dalby	Violet F. Roberts	1,256	7 6	4 0	,,
3277A, Dalby	Violet F. Roberts	1,246	7 6	4 0	,,
3278, Dalby	Patrick Higgins	2,498	7 6 (part) 10 0 (part)	3 0	,,
3296, Dalby	Richard W. Roberts	1,554	5 0	1 6	,,
3525, Dalby	Andrew Fitzgerald	1,243	7 6	3 0	,,
3583, Dalby	Michael O'Donohue	2,350	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
4632, Dalby	William H. Mann	637	10 0	5 0	,,
4689, Dalby	Albert Frericks	1,565	5 0	Nil	,,
4690, Dalby	John S. Borgstahl	1,667	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
4708, Dalby	Thomas H. Chalker	1,739	3 0	1 6	,,
4713, Dalby	Charles M. Graham	1,232	7 6	3 0	,,
4715, Dalby	Auburn Marfleet	1,275	4 0	2 6	,,
4716, Dalby	W. H. Bramley and A. Marfleet	1,274	4 0	2 6	,,
4720, Dalby	Grace Tonkin	1,438	4 0	1 6	,,
4721, Dalby	Agnes M. Henry	1,479	5 0	2 0	,,
4787, Dalby	Isaac B. Haslop	1,349	5 0	2 0	,,
4978, Dalby	Annie I. Moorehead	1,676	5 0	2 6	,,
5141, Dalby	James Moorehead	1,532	5 0	2 6	,,
5358, Dalby	John S. Borgstahl	1,687	5 0	1 6	,,
5490, Dalby	Henry C. S. Cosier	1,684	5 0	1 0	,,
5922, Dalby	James Wilson	815	4 2	4 0	,,
6144, Dalby	Herbert L. Barr	345	7 6	Nil	Readjusted
6249, Dalby	Stanley B. Spacey	1,249	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
6270, Dalby	Wilfred Free an	1,249	7 7	2 0	Readjusted
6285, Dalby	Henry G. Thomas	1,247	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
6321, Dalby	John G. Willacy	2,559	6 6	1 6	,,
6322, Dalby	Robert W. Gordon	2,045	6 0	Nil	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
10th November, 1924.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
6355, Dalby	Mary J. Chalker	1,434	3 0	1 6	Unaltered
7057, Dalby	Lucie I. Roddy	1,853	2 0	1 6	,,
7273, Dalby	James Kerr	1,280	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
7282, Dalby	Frank G. Rudkin	2,560	10 0	3 0	,,
7296, Dalby	William D. Potter	490	10 4	6 0	Unaltered
7400, Dalby	Stanley H. Smith	2,547	5 0	2 0	,,
7401, Dalby	Leonard G. Smith	2,531	5 0	2 0	,,
7439, Dalby	Eva A. Willacy	2,560	7 0	2 6	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7985, Dalby	Edward A. Maher	640	10 0	4 0	Unaltered
7925, Dalby	Edward A. Maher	640	10 0	4 0	,,
8226A, Dalby	Gurnett F. Smith	1,043	2 6	2 0	,,
8226B, Dalby	Roland F. Smith	1,452	2 6	2 0	,,
8398, Dalby	Archibald E. Bryan	129	20 0	10 0	Readjusted
8642, Dalby	Benjamin Thomas	1,218	5 0	2 0	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1145, Dalby	Jane Monaghan	609	10 0	7 6	Readjusted
1715A, Dalby	Charles E. Cornford	645	10 0	4 0	Unaltered
1742A, Dalby	Walter A. Rayner	640	10 0	4 6	,,
3221, Dalby	William Bryan	930	10 0	5 0	,,
4298, Dalby	Sarah V. Maher	135	10 0	6 0	,,
5109, Dalby	Sarah V. Maher	141	10 0	6 0	,,
5932, Dalby	Sarah V. Maher	657	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
6062, Dalby	Thomas G. Taylor	1,047	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
6205, Dalby	Godfrey Bottomley	1,280	10 0	3 6	Readjusted
7020, Dalby	Frederick C. Baddeley	200	22 6	7 6	Unaltered
7022, Dalby	Annie M. Neal	139	22 6	7 6	,,
18th November, 1924.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
1249, Inglewood ..	Wm. J. Tomkins	152	30 0	15 0	Unaltered
9052, Nanango ..	Edward J. McConnel	2,553	2 6	0 6	,,
9188, Nanango ..	Eric W. McConnel	1,226	7 6	1 6	,,
9229, Nanango ..	Arthur J. McConnel	1,920	5 0	1 0	,,
2887, Roma	John Deveney	1,280	7 6	1 0	,,
3104, Roma	Mrs. Jessie Browne	3,127	7 0	2 6	Readjusted
3253, Roma	Chas. A. Flower	2,560	5 0	Nil	,,
3254, Roma	John T. Flower	2,560	5 0	Nil	,,
3284, Roma	John Shanahan	1,687	8 1	Nil	,,
3651, Roma	Mrs. Edith G. Shanahan	1,872	2 7	Nil	,,
4186, Roma	Thos. W. Felstead	1,040	11 6	8 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
1448, Charleville ..	Wm. Lock	1,418	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
3150, Gayndah ..	Arthur C. H. Palmer	1,596	2 6	Nil	Unaltered
4667, Roma	Miss Phyllis E. Flower	2,415	8 6	8 6	Readjusted
4668, Roma	Miss Mary M. Flower	1,866	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
4672, Roma	Chas. A. Flower	1,879	7 6	5 0	,,
4840, Roma	Duncan G. Thomson	1,137	11 8	7 6	,,
5285, Roma	Duncan G. Thomson	1,278	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
5301, Roma	Chas. N. Akenson	1,279	15 10	8 0	Unaltered
5762, Roma	Hugh M. Waldron	1,279	7 6	4 6	Readjusted
5789, Roma	Hugh M. Waldron	1,245	10 0	4 6	,,
5849, Roma	Mrs. Helen A. Waldron	1,254	10 0	4 6	,,
5850, Roma	Mrs. Helen A. Waldron	1,254	10 0	4 6	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1322, Inglewood ..	Wm. J. Tomkins	640	25 0	15 0	Unaltered
1375, Inglewood ..	Wm. J. Tomkins	640	25 0	15 0	,,
2318, Roma	Joseph Shanahan	798	15 0	5 0	Readjusted
3654, Roma	James E. McMullen	687	10 0	10 0	Unaltered
4567, Roma	Robt. G. Smith	759	18 4	12 6	,,
	SPECIAL LEASES.				
1750, Gayndah ..	C. R. Briggs	160	15 0	5 0	Unaltered
1425, Roma	Jas. A. Browne	450	100 0	100 0	,,
1427, Roma	Jas. E. McMullen	479	60 0	60 0	,,
1716, Roma	Jas. A. Browne	596	40 0	40 0	,,
3382, Roma	Jas. A. Browne	500	80 0	60 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
18th December, 1924.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7448, Dalby	E. H. Reeve	874	7 6	3 6	Readjusted
497, Goondiwindi ..	W. D. and E. P. Littlewood	8,350	7 0	2 0	,,
1329, Goondiwindi ..	H. M. Z. Ross	1,426	2 6	Nil	,,
1330, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. C. Ross	1,427	2 6	Nil	,,
2318, Goondiwindi ..	H. M. Ross	2,437	5 0	1 0	,,
2319, Goondiwindi ..	H. M. Ross	2,468	5 0	1 0	,,
867, Inglewood ..	H. R. Smith	98	30 0	20 0	Unaltered
1043, Inglewood ..	W. J. Smith	193	61 0 (part) 35 0 (part)	25 0	,,
1047, Inglewood ..	W. J. Smith	112	27 0	25 0	,,
1786, Inglewood ..	A. E. Johnstone	836	7 6	5 0	Readjusted
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7993, Dalby	E. H. Reeve	959	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
8344, Dalby	K. B. Cameron	2,549	4 0	Nil	Readjusted
8740, Dalby	Mrs. E. M. Cameron	2,555	5 0	Nil	,,
2795, Goondiwindi ..	S. D. Cameron	1,247	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
2831, Goondiwindi ..	S. D. and W. C. Cameron	1,218	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
1929, Inglewood ..	L. Hogarth	1,032	10 10	6 0	,,
2138, Inglewood ..	L. Hogarth	845	3 4	3 4	,,
2174, Inglewood ..	H. R. Smith	667	Nil	Nil	Unaltered
2179, Inglewood ..	W. J. Smith	471	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
2273, Inglewood ..	Mrs. A. M. Brydon	320	12 6	5 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
2334A, Goondiwindi ..	V. A. E. Forbes	1,280	10 10	2 6	Readjusted
2167, Inglewood ..	L. Hogarth	501	10 10	6 0	,,
2371, Inglewood ..	L. Hogarth	658	10 0	6 0	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1129, Dalby	Mrs. M. Reeve	511	15 0	10 0	Readjusted
738B, Goondiwindi ..	V. A. E. Forbes	1,086	10 10	7 6	Unaltered
756C, Goondiwindi ..	C. C. Phelps	1,280	30 0	30 0	,,
756F, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. E. B. Livingston	1,280	27 6	27 6	,,
6340, Gympie	Mrs. M. A. Considine	358	60 0 (part) 50 0 (part)	40 0	Readjusted
1065, Inglewood ..	W. J. Smith	320	20 0	12 6	Unaltered
1458, Inglewood ..	H. R. Smith	1,143	20 0	15 0	,,
10133, Nanango ..	A. A. C. Johnson	353	50 0	25 0	,,
3724, Warwick ..	W. M. Mahony	690	10 0	3 6	,,
12th February, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2890, Dalby	C. E. Perry	2,146	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
2904, Dalby	Thos. Hair	1,715	5 0	1 0	,,
2905, Dalby	Mrs. A. E. Hair	1,406	5 0	1 0	,,
2907, Dalby	A. Hair	1,774	5 0	1 0	,,
2909, Dalby	Thos. Hair	1,711	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
2912, Dalby	Robt. Hair	2,486	5 0	2 0	,,
2925, Dalby	M. J. O'Mahoney	1,551	5 0	2 6	,,
2926, Dalby	W. J. Bourne	2,475	5 0	2 0	,,
2928, Dalby	W. P. Kennedy	1,704	5 0	2 6	,,
2929, Dalby	J. F. Kennedy	1,613	5 0	2 6	,,
2930, Dalby	Mrs. C. E. Kennedy	2,487	5 0	2 6	,,
2931, Dalby	J. G. Hennessey	2,377	5 0	2 6	,,
3406, Dalby	Jas. Carter	2,125	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
3436, Dalby	Mrs. A. Perry	1,150	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
3452, Dalby	S. R. Smith	1,250	4 0	2 0	Readjusted
3510, Dalby	L. G. Smith	2,501	4 6 (part) 3 0 (part)	3 0	Unaltered
3515, Dalby	J. W. Arnold	2,354	5 0 (part) 2 6 (part)	2 6	Readjusted
3746A, Dalby	E. A. Foots	1,238	4 0	2 0	Unaltered
3746B, Dalby	E. A. Foots	1,130	4 0	2 0	,,
3747A, Dalby	F. W. Foots	1,239	4 0	2 0	Readjusted
3747B, Dalby	F. W. Foots	1,135	4 0	2 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
12th February, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
3880, Dalby	Peter Grant	1,280	7 6	3 0	Unaltered
3881, Dalby	John Grant	1,481	7 6	3 0	,,
3882, Dalby	Gordon Grant	1,247	7 6	3 0	Readjusted
3884, Dalby	Alex. Grant	1,276	7 6	3 0	,,
4417, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Knowles	1,645	2 6	1 0	,,
4424, Dalby	Miss B. A. Marlay	2,482	2 6	1 0	,,
4889, Dalby	Mrs. A. M. Neal	1,237	4 0	4 0	Unaltered
4962, Dalby	P. Borgstahl	1,636	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
5138, Dalby	A. J. Dann	1,245	Nil	Nil	,,
5562, Dalby	J. E. Floyd	2,514	5 0	2 6	,,
7106, Dalby	H. C. Kentish	848	5 0	1 0	,,
7336, Dalby	Mrs. M. Graham	690	2 6	Nil	,,
2367, Gayndah ..	W. H. Kirk	577	Nil	Nil	,,
533, Goondiwindi ..	A. Ralston and C. V. Mather	3,383	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
2292, Goondiwindi ..	T. D. Oxley	1,120	13 9	2 6	Readjusted
2473, Goondiwindi ..	H. R. Munro	2,558	Nil	Nil	,,
2474, Goondiwindi ..	F. C. Turner	2,560	Nil	Nil	,,
2871, Rockhampton ..	C. McDouall	1,279	5 3	Nil	,,
2872, Rockhampton	J. L. Wilson	636	5 7	Nil	,,
3114, Rockhampton ..	J. L. Wilson	1,026	5 3	Nil	,,
3553, Roma	H. C. Loughnan	100	Nil	Nil	,,
789, Springsure ..	F. A. Swanwick and J. A. Walsh	2,358	25 0	15 0	,,
1147, Springsure ..	V. M. Marwedel	2,363	3 6	1 0	,,
1148, Springsure ..	Mrs. N. J. H. Marwedel	2,417	3 6	1 0	,,
1417, Springsure ..	Miss F. E. Campbell	2,360	4 6	2 6	,,
1481, Springsure ..	P. C. Marwedel	2,499	2 6	Nil	,,
1498, Springsure ..	Miss F. M. Campbell	2,360	4 6	1 0	,,
739, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	498	Nil	Nil	,,
1282, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	491	12 0	2 6	,,
1283, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	437	14 0	3 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7519, Dalby	J. O. Fabert	1,268	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
7540, Dalby	John Benson	1,142	6 0	5 0	,,
7568, Dalby	J. F. W. Hinds	1,207	6 0	2 0	,,
7805, Dalby	F. J. H. Rennick	1,262	7 6	2 6	,,
8423, Dalby	W. E. Campbell	624	7 6	Nil	,,
8462, Dalby	Mrs. E. M. Osmond	1,979	Nil	Nil	,,
8509, Dalby	H. G. Thomas	277	7 6	3 0	Unaltered
8573, Dalby	L. L. Grimmett	639	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
8574, Dalby	L. L. Grimmett	613	5 0	2 0	,,
8706, Dalby	E. J. Cox	1,819	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
8760, Dalby	Mrs. M. Roney	1,279	5 0	5 0	,,
8782, Dalby	T. Courtney	343	12 6	4 0	Readjusted
2580, Springsure ..	J. H. Walsh	770	10 0	Nil	,,
7685, Toowoomba ..	H. Parkinson	1,147	10 10	2 6	,,
7686, Toowoomba ..	Mrs. M. Parkinson	2,557	10 10	2 6	,,
7742, Toowoomba ..	H. Parkinson	1,324	5 10	2 6	,,
7763, Toowoomba ..	J. McGoldrick	2,554	5 10	2 6	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
69A, Dalby	S. E. and C. F. Topp	1,280	15 0	11 6	Unaltered
1575, Dalby	R. T. H. Mackie	1,280	10 0	5 6	,,
1690, Dalby	S. Hubbard	965	10 0	5 0	,,
1825, Dalby	F. J. Glasson	320	10 0	10 0	Readjusted
1946, Dalby	J. W. Robotham	599	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
1954, Dalby	Mrs. K. Bullock	1,269	11 8	2 6	Readjusted
2058, Dalby	M. Rush	1,280	10 0	4 0	,,
2483, Dalby	A. E. Drabsch	1,280	11 8	4 0	Unaltered
2492, Dalby	H. K. Nevell	1,248	11 8	4 0	Readjusted
2849, Dalby	E. A. Maher	973	10 0	5 0	,,
3160, Dalby	A. J. Chandler	1,280	11 8	4 0	,,
3363, Dalby	A. F. Campbell	824	10 0	6 0	,,
3852, Dalby	Mrs. L. E. M. Rayner	48	30 0	20 0	Unaltered
3867, Dalby	A. E. Rayner	60	40 0	20 0	,,
5268, Dalby	H. W. Foster	615	15 0	6 0	Readjusted
6024, Dalby	F. J. Derrick	345	10 0	5 0	,,
6124, Dalby	Jas. Lee	1,252	10 0	5 0	,,
7422, Dalby	Mrs. L. M. Chandler	526	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
1355, Maryborough ..	J. H. Salter	1,280	40 0	30 0	Readjusted
1575, Springsure ..	Miss A. M. Martin	1,120	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
5, Surat	V. E. Wehl	1,767	15 0	10 0	,,
573, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	640	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
673, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	382	10 0	4 0	,,
679, St. George ..	Mrs. M. J. Graham	622	10 0	4 0	,,
740, St. George ..	John Tobb	162	15 0	10 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
18th February, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2119A, Dalby	R. G. Lawton	500	6 6	5 0	Readjusted
2934, Dalby	L. W. Roney	1,261	7 6	6 0	,,
2953, Dalby	M. MacKenzie	1,128	7 6	5 0	Unaltered
2974, Dalby	E. A. Maher	672	7 7	5 0	,,
2978, Dalby	Mrs. S. V. Maher	707	7 6	5 0	,,
2979, Dalby	E. A. Maher	594	7 7	5 0	,,
2981, Dalby	Mrs. S. V. Maher	976	7 6	4 0	,,
3030, Dalby	Wm. O'Donnell	906	5 0	3 0	,,
3039, Dalby	Mrs. S. M. Roney	908	7 6	6 0	Readjusted
3113, Dalby	S. C. Franks	953	6 0 (part) 5 0 (part)	2 0	,,
3332, Dalby	G. Gosden	997	6 0	2 6	,,
3379, Dalby	Mrs. C. V. Mackie	1,075	5 0	3 6	,,
3417, Dalby	H. A. Rose	989	7 6	2 0	,,
3991, Dalby	E. M. Whip	913	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
3998, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Berkeley	1,245	8 9	6 0	,,
4004, Dalby	Mrs. M. R. Nash	641	8 9	6 0	Readjusted
4005, Dalby	Mrs. M. R. Nash	395	7 1	5 0	Unaltered
4267, Dalby	F. Freeman	1,214	8 7	6 0	,,
4401, Dalby	W. R. Etherton	1,837	7 0 (part) 4 0 (part)	4 0	Readjusted
4630, Dalby	G. O'Donnell	1,232	4 0	3 0	,,
4771, Dalby	A. C. Davies	1,026	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
4819, Dalby	S. Hubbard	396	2 0	Nil	,,
4911, Dalby	R. and F. Beasley	1,283	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
5143, Dalby	J. J. Wakefield	2,548	5 0	1 6	,,
5389, Dalby	N. W. Budden	1,267	5 0	2 6	,,
5653A, Dalby	E. B. Rennick	639	5 0	2 6	,,
5663, Dalby	L. Iseppi	1,280	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5683, Dalby	Mrs. M. Kerr	875	5 0	2 6	,,
5684, Dalby	Mrs. J. E. Herbert	1,279	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
5691, Dalby	Mrs. J. E. Herbert	1,279	10 0	2 0	,,
5879, Dalby	S. P. Lancashire	1,279	5 0	2 6	,,
6015, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Drabsch	1,279	7 7	2 6	Unaltered
6097, Dalby	A. E. Drabsch	1,280	5 0	2 6	,,
6140, Dalby	A. O'Connor	1,279	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
6197, Dalby	W. E. Campbell	624	7 7	2 6	Unaltered
6227, Dalby	L. Iseppi	1,259	5 3	2 6	,,
6282, Dalby	L. W. Bell	1,889	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
6369A, Dalby	R. D. Rodger	437	5 0	3 6	Unaltered
6377, Dalby	H. E. Vincent	903	2 6	Nil	Readjusted
6413, Dalby	Mrs. G. F. Bobart	1,278	5 0	1 0	,,
6449, Dalby	G. P. Hazell	1,275	7 6	3 0	,,
6635, Dalby	A. G. Filmer	1,316	6 0	2 0	,,
6666, Dalby	Mrs. E. A. Filmer	1,417	6 0	3 0	,,
6675, Dalby	W. J. Kerr	1,276	2 6	2 6	,,
6795, Dalby	R. Beasley	652	5 0	2 6	,,
7000, Dalby	D. McSweeney	871	5 0	3 6	,,
7001A, Dalby	Mrs. L. McSweeney	640	5 0	3 6	,,
7001B, Dalby	Mrs. L. McSweeney	640	5 0	3 6	Unaltered
7028, Dalby	C. R. Gore	1,223	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
7029, Dalby	W. H. Gore	1,259	5 0	2 6	,,
7034, Dalby	E. Browning	1,277	7 6	2 6	,,
7286, Dalby	A. C. Davies	954	6 0	3 0	Unaltered
7317, Dalby	A. E. Drabsch	1,265	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
7321, Dalby	W. O. Rennick	1,071	2 6	2 6	,,
7450, Dalby	L. W. D. Graham	1,141	5 0	2 6	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
862, Dalby	A. H. Burbank	30	30 0	22 6	Unaltered
1528, Dalby	A. H. Burbank	30	30 0	22 6	,,
1641, Dalby	H. T. Evans	320	10 0	10 0	Readjusted
1642, Dalby	H. T. Evans	319	10 0	7 6	,,
2084, Dalby	H. E. Hobson	319	12 6	5 6	,,
2220, Dalby	T. J. Geary	342	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
2693, Dalby	M. Radke	307	11 8	6 0	,,
2694, Dalby	M. Radke	312	11 8	6 0	,,
3147, Dalby	Wm. Fraser	320	11 8	6 0	Readjusted
5088, Dalby	W. C. Barber	743	10 0	5 0	,,
5558, Dalby	L. V. Wilkinson	334	10 0	6 0	,,
6087, Dalby	Miss L. A. Baskerville	653	11 8	5 0	,,
1409, Gayndah ..	Wm. Muir	159	31 8	20 0	,,
1441, Gayndah ..	T. K. W. Muir	160	29 2	17 6	Unaltered
1467, Gayndah ..	Wm. Muir	592	20 0	10 0	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
18th February, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS—*continued.*				
1468, Gayndah ..	E. C. J. Muir	514	22 6	5 0	Readjusted
2297, Gayndah ..	W. K. Muir	320	25 0	10 0	,,
2298, Gayndah ..	T. K. W. Muir	160	30 0	17 6	Unaltered
2346, Gayndah ..	T. K. W. Muir	179	21 8	15 0	,,
2475, Gayndah ..	W. K. Muir	319	30 0 (part) 27 6 (part)	20 0	,,
23rd February, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
1988, Dalby	G. W. Pharaoh	2,520	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
2195, Dalby	C. H. McLachlan	1,525	7 6	2 0	Unaltered
2198, Dalby	Mrs. M. Carter	1,272	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
2199, Dalby	Mrs. M. Carter	1,280	10 10	4 0	,,
2245, Dalby	Mrs. V. P. Carter	1,589	7 6	2 0	,,
2341, Dalby	Mrs. E. N. Brown	2,084	7 6	2 0	,,
2434, Dalby	H. S. Barton	2,500	4 0	1 3	Unaltered
2932, Dalby	D. J. Roney	1,346	7 6	2 0	Readjusted
3041, Dalby	J. Harling	971	6 0	1 6	,,
3060, Dalby	Mrs. M. Williams	340	4 0	1 0	,,
3305, Dalby	Mrs. D. M. Hardy	1,046	3 0	Nil	,,
3312, Dalby	C. A. V. Barber	1,043	3 0	Nil	,,
3331, Dalby	M. McLennan	1,280	10 10	4 6	Unaltered
3345, Dalby	J. Mundell, junr.	2,497	5 0	3 6	,,
3486, Dalby	F. N. Valler	1,211	5 0	2 0	,,
3667, Dalby	Mrs. I. M. J. McLennan	1,175	6 0	2 0	,,
3668, Dalby	M. McLennan	1,382	6 0	2 0	,,
3840, Dalby	M. Moloney	2,534	5 0	1 6	,,
3902B, Dalby	Mrs. M. Stevens	945	4 3	0 6	Readjusted
4137, Dalby	W. P. Kennedy	320	6 6	2 0	,,
4170, Dalby	J. T. Sloss	1,276	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4171, Dalby	Wm. Campbell	1,278	5 0	2 6	,,
4340, Dalby	F. J. Salter	2,559	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
4363, Dalby	E. A. Scammell	3,131	7 3	2 6	,,
4440, Dalby	T. Leahy	1,525	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
4580A, Dalby	Mrs. A. Matthews	1,279	5 0	2 6	,,
4588, Dalby	Mrs. R. Wraith	2,497	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
4628, Dalby	M. W. Budden	1,246	5 0	2 6	,,
4660, Dalby	F. C. Norris	1,025	3 0	2 0	Unaltered
4681, Dalby	F. E. Coxedge	1,255	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
4815, Dalby	A. Parrott	1,250	6 0	1 6	,,
4816, Dalby	P. Day	2,472	4 0	1 6	Unaltered
4936, Dalby	R. A. Davis	640	5 0	0 6	Readjusted
4999, Dalby	A. J. W. Head	2,318	6 6	2 6	,,
5115, Dalby	S. Richards	673	10 0	2 0	Unaltered
5135, Dalby	H. Brown	640	10 0	2 0	Readjusted
5168, Dalby	C. W. A. Woodland	2,581	7 6	2 0	,,
5169, Dalby	Mrs. M. Tweedie	2,453	7 6	2 0	,,
5171, Dalby	T. Tweedie	2,511	7 6	2 0	,,
5196, Dalby	C. Middleton	635	5 0	1 0	,,
5202, Dalby	J. Binnie	707	7 6	2 6	,,
5515B, Dalby	W. J. Harriss	1,290	2 6	1 0	,,
5526, Dalby	H. Valler	1,279	5 0	1 0	,,
5533, Dalby	Mrs. M. D. Taylor	1,279	5 0	1 0	,,
5552, Dalby	J. A. Bilson	1,280	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5667B, Dalby	W. J. Barber	640	5 0	2 6	,,
5712, Dalby	C. L. Matthews	1,278	5 0	2 6	,,
5757, Dalby	W. Parsonage	2,169	4 2	2 0	,,
5782, Dalby	W. Borgstahl	1,258	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
5842, Dalby	N. Lancashire	1,278	5 0	1 0	,,
5851, Dalby	J. H. Ryan	1,142	5 0	2 6	,,
5978, Dalby	P. Phillips	840	Nil	Nil	,,
6073, Dalby	W. Campbell	639	7 6	2 0	Unaltered
6175, Dalby	L. H. Bateson	267	7 7	3 0	,,
6378, Dalby	D. P. Versace	509	7 6	Nil	Readjusted
6386, Dalby	Mrs. E. E. V. Logan	451	7 6	2 0	,,
6395, Dalby	E. Laxton	332	4 0	0 6	,,
6401, Dalby	C. H. Wood	639	7 6	4 0	Unaltered
6402, Dalby	G. Wood	639	7 6	4 0	,,
6435A, Dalby	Mrs. M. Webb	1,285	2 6	1 0	Readjusted
6435B, Dalby	A. T. Webb	1,325	2 6	1 0	,,
6445, Dalby	A. E. Fraser	350	4 6	2 0	,,
6451, Dalby	A. W. Hold	599	7 6	3 6	,,
6470, Dalby	E. J. Ryan	1,117	2 0	1 6	,,
6647, Dalby	G. E. Marsden	374	5 0	2 6	,,
6682, Dalby	Wm. Budden	1,276	5 0	2 6	,,
6836, Dalby	H. E. Trease	902	6 0	2 0	,,
6904, Dalby	G. Neeve	319	Nil	Nil	,,
6905, Dalby	R. J. Neeve	320	Nil	Nil	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
23rd February, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
6928, Dalby	T. M. Fuery	645	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
6935, Dalby	E. Squire	1,244	5 0	2 6	,,
6948, Dalby	F. N. and A. A. Smith	1,017	7 7	5 0	Readjusted
6951, Dalby	G. E. Mulholland	1,180	7 6	6 0	Unaltered
6954, Dalby	E. H. Ryan	2,256	2 0	1 6	,,
7058, Dalby	T. Cooper	1,023	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7145, Dalby	H. C. Dickman	1,238	8 0	2 6	Unaltered
7154, Dalby	G. Blower	325	10 0	Nil	Readjusted
7156, Dalby	F. Lederhose	1,262	2 6	Nil	,,
7299, Dalby	J. C. Nevell	1,263	7 6	3 0	Unaltered
7365, Dalby	R. Armstrong	327	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7434, Dalby	H. E. Sims	443	7 6	2 6	,,
7455, Dalby	A. E. Fraser	526	5 0	2 0	,,
7467, Dalby	C. H. K. Nevell	1,274	7 6	3 0	Unaltered
7474, Dalby	T. K. Moloney	2,560	2 6	1 6	Readjusted
7486, Dalby	G. Ficken	640	5 0	2 6	,,
7545, Dalby	F. T. Hobson	639	5 0	2 6	,,
7548, Dalby	C. A. Hobson	639	5 0	2 0	,,
7585, Dalby	A. R. Hobson	634	4 2	2 0	Unaltered
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7470, Dalby	W. Buchanan	2,127	3 6	1 0	Readjusted
7512, Dalby	W. R. Sillars	331	Nil	Nil	,,
7525A, Dalby	W. J. Kendrick	180	12 6	10 0	,,
7682, Dalby	J. T. Creighton	181	Nil	Nil	,,
7846, Dalby	J. R. Waters	2,557	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
8288, Dalby	W. Tweedie	2,484	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
8519, Dalby	L. H. Bateson	139	4 0	3 0	Unaltered
8529, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. Bateson	2,551	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
775A, Dalby	E. Stark	1,274	12 6	10 0	Unaltered
1440A, Dalby	A. E. Cunnington	633	10 0	7 6	Readjusted
1643, Dalby	A. E. Cunnington	320	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
2056A, Dalby	P. Morrissey	184	10 0	7 6	,,
2132, Dalby	J. F. McKee	189	42 6	22 6	,,
2201, Dalby	C. H. McLachlan	1,280	10 10	4 6	,,
2551, Dalby	F. S. Champion	640	11 8	6 0	Readjusted
2553, Dalby	H. A. Nauschuts	634	11 8	5 0	Unaltered
2576, Dalby	T. Leahy	1,280	10 10	4 6	,,
2655, Dalby	Mrs. A. Holt	1,279	11 8	5 0	,,
2723, Dalby	F. E. Coxedge	268	14 2	7 6	,,
2740B, Dalby	R. J. Cooper	378	12 6	4 6	Readjusted
2754B, Dalby	Miss M. M. H. McLennan	1,276	10 10	4 6	Unaltered
2852, Dalby	N. W. Budden	1,069	14 2	6 0	Readjusted
2886, Dalby	C. Paragreen	343	14 2	10 0	Unaltered
3025, Dalby	J. J. Stewart	586	14 2 (part) 11 8 (part)	6 0	,,
3027, Dalby	J. J. Stewart	330	11 8	6 0	,,
3064, Dalby	A. M. Barton	1,268	12 6	7 6	,,
3387, Dalby	J. J. Leahy	1,279	10 10	4 0	,,
3391, Dalby	Wm. Stagg	319	15 0	7 6	,,
3392, Dalby	Mrs. W. Stark	1,279	10 0	10 0	,,
3576, Dalby	C. McInnes	1,275	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
4165, Dalby	Mrs. I. M. J. McLennan	1,280	10 10	4 0	Unaltered
4238, Dalby	Miss M. M. Little	622	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
4658, Dalby	A. W. Holt	1,228	10 0	3 6	,,
4811, Dalby	W. G. Laxton	505	15 0	5 0	,,
4814, Dalby	F. C. Widden	318	11 8	6 0	Unaltered
4879, Dalby	C. Abbott	639	10 0	3 6	,,
5177, Dalby	Mrs. A. G. Sparkes	1,101	15 0	7 6	,,
5262, Dalby	Mrs. S. Thorley	497	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
5369, Dalby	F. C. Widdon, junr.	308	11 8	6 0	Unaltered
5826, Dalby	C. Nobbs	1,265	16 8	7 6	,,
6468, Dalby	C. A. Cox	1,018	17 6	10 0	,,
6505, Dalby	C. A. Morrow	879	25 10	10 0	,,
6516, Dalby	Miss E. M. Begbie	1,220	25 10 (part) 20 10 (part)	10 0	,,
6526, Dalby	W. C. Pain	655	25 10	10 0	Readjusted
6530, Dalby	J. O. Orchard	585	20 10	10 0	,,
6532, Dalby	J. R. Mackay	462	17 6	7 6	Unaltered
6554, Dalby	D. L. Lithgow	519	20 10	10 0	,,
6563, Dalby	J. R. Mackay	439	17 6	7 6	,,
6642, Dalby	R. C. Mackay	483	17 6	7 6	,,
6770, Dalby	A. J. Hawton	630	15 10	7 6	,,
7423, Dalby	Mrs. G. E. Nobbs	549	10 0	7 6	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
23rd February, 1925.					
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
7491, Dalby	Wm. Chandler	1,203	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
7492, Dalby	Mrs. G. E. Nobbs	551	16 8	7 6	,,
7694, Dalby	J. Hold	326	16 8	5 0	,,
7968, Dalby	Mrs. A. Thorley	710	10 0	3 0	,,
8264, Dalby	Wm. Hewins	100	30 0	10 0	,,
	UNCONDITIONAL SELECTION.				
1942, Dalby	H. C. Sheriff	200	13 4	13 4	Readjusted
3rd March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2301, Dalby	J. P. Nihill	2,530	3 0	1 0	Readjusted
3067, Dalby	C. E. Gray	1,275	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
3255, Dalby	T. S. Manley	2,490	5 0 (part) 6 6 (part)	1 6	Readjusted
3265, Dalby	J. M. Roberts	2,324	5 0 (part) 7 6 (part)	2 0	,,
3696, Dalby	A. T. W. Gundry	1,264	7 6	2 6	,,
3697, Dalby	F. W. Baker	1,273	7 6	2 6	Unaltered
3698, Dalby	W. M. Sleeman	1,272	7 6	3 0	,,
3838, Dalby	J. T. Wakefield	2,552	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
3874, Dalby	H. R. Kewley	1,279	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
3876, Dalby	Joseph Thomas	1,275	7 6	3 0	,,
3877, Dalby	A. D. G. McIntosh	1,278	5 0	2 6	,,
3878, Dalby	A. S. Coutts	1,279	5 0	2 6	,,
3883, Dalby	Mrs. M. M. Coutts	1,503	5 0	2 6	,,
4272, Dalby	W. Nevell	1,727	5 0	1 6	,,
4322, Dalby	A. C. Bond	639	7 6	2 0	,,
4384, Dalby	Mrs. Georgina Love	1,326	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
4386, Dalby	S. E. and F. H. Love..	1,278	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4558, Dalby	J. H. Neal	1,203	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
4569B, Dalby	Mrs. J. C. Le Messurier	1,254	5 0	2 0	,,
4585, Dalby	Mrs. D. L. Baumgarten	1,220	5 0	2 6	,,
4656, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Roberts	2,498	4 6	1 6	,,
4659, Dalby	John Sinnamon	1,200	2 0 (bonus)	Nil	,,
4662, Dalby	T. A. Cole	578	Nil	Nil	,,
4663, Dalby	T. A. Cole	635	Nil	Nil	,,
4753, Dalby	J. H. Neal, junr.	1,251	5 0	1 0	,,
4760, Dalby	Mrs. E. Fargher	999	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4974, Dalby	N. D. MacLeod	2,052	2 6	Nil	,,
5197, Dalby	Mrs. S. A. Cooper	1,280	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
5205, Dalby	A. F. Kentish	1,276	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5212, Dalby	A. R. J. Benning	1,212	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
5480, Dalby	Mrs. R. L. McLeod	2,024	2 6	1 0	Unaltered
5493, Dalby	Wm. Griffin	2,002	7 6	2 0	,,
5529, Dalby	G. J. Lawson	1,003	5 10	3 0	,,
5545, Dalby	W. R. Wilson	938	7 0	2 0	,,
5602, Dalby	W. A. Nevell	433	7 6	2 0	Readjusted
5649, Dalby	John Fargher	1,279	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
6186, Dalby	W. H. Wilson	1,249	7 7	2 0	Readjusted
6352, Dalby	H. A. Rutherford	2,253	5 0	1 0	Unaltered
6891, Dalby	G. H. Herbert	1,243	6 6	2 0	Readjusted
7297, Dalby	J. H. Dahler	500	Nil	Nil	,,
7521, Dalby	Mrs. E. C. Rennick	640	7 6	2 6	,,
530, Goondiwindi ..	Union Trustee Co., Ltd. (as Executor) ..	2,910	10 0	2 6	Unaltered
577, Goondiwindi ..	Union Trustee Co., Ltd. (as Executor) ..	10,688	2 6	2 6	,,
2300, Goondiwindi ..	A. M. V. Heathcote	887	Nil	Nil	,,
2301, Goondiwindi ..	A. M. V. Heathcote	1,666	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7527, Dalby	P. Swain	1,278	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
7529, Dalby	Mrs. Grace C. Swain	1,278	5 0	3 0	,,
7551, Dalby	A. Stirling	26	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7569, Dalby	John Edwards	320	10 0	10 0	Unaltered
7615, Dalby	E. S. Cherry	587	5 0	3 6	,,
7733, Dalby	E. J. Hayes	1,751	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7745, Dalby	S. V. Kentish	639	5 0	2 6	,,
7752, Dalby	B. Booth	1,301	3 0	3 0	,,
7792, Dalby	C. J. Campbell	2,556	2 6	Nil	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
3rd March, 1925.					
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
7821, Dalby	J. Reibelt, junr.	2,288	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
7830, Dalby	C. D. Ross	2,547	3 0	2 0	,,
7837, Dalby	C. J. McKay	1,171	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
7858, Dalby	J. H. Waters	2,559	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
7895, Dalby	Mrs. May Walton	1,862	5 0	Nil	,,
7917, Dalby	C. A. Carlyle	2,547	3 6	1 0	,,
8225, Dalby	John Coss	99	Nil	Nil	,,
8465, Dalby	Mrs. C. E. Henry	2,532	5 0	1 0	,,
8515, Dalby	Oscar F. Wehl	103	Nil	Nil	,,
8596, Dalby	L. P. Webb	679	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
8598, Dalby	J. T. Wakefield	2,546	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
8722, Dalby	J. Robinson	647	5 0	2 6	,,
8730, Dalby	C. N. Kentish	1,267	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
8789, Dalby	Donald Leitch	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
8800, Dalby	Mrs. Mary M. Hindle	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
3239, Gayndah ..	Wm. K. Muir	227	15 0	5 0	Readjusted
2853, Goondiwindi ..	Martin Anderson	914	16 8	5 0	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
2018, Dalby	J. Mortimer, junr.	148	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
2080, Dalby	L. M. Cantwell	552	10 0	5 0	,,
2440, Dalby	J. Mortimer, junr.	249	15 0	6 0	Readjusted
2574, Dalby	George Amor	1,275	10 10	4 6	Unaltered
2575, Dalby	Henry Amor	1,280	10 10	4 6	,,
2589, Dalby	W. J. Sinnamon	628	10 0	4 6	Readjusted
3161, Dalby	T. Leahy	823	10 0	4 0	Unaltered
3248, Dalby	W. L. McKee	1,278	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
3443, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Saxelby	687	12 6	10 0	Unaltered
4103, Dalby	James Carter and Mrs. R. F. Meurant (as Executors)	1,280	12 6	4 6	,,
6190, Dalby	Franz Sing	530	15 0	5 0	Readjusted
6625, Dalby	S H. Challenger	643	10 0	2 6	Unaltered
6708, Dalby	W. M. T. Huskisson	653	10 0	2 6	,,
6915, Dalby	C. F. Kennedy	624	10 0	2 6	,,
2921, Dalby	W. A. Kewley	639	10 0	2 6	,,
7021, Dalby	H. C. J. Moore	703	10 0	2 6	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
7737, Dalby	J. H. Wharram	500	15 0	5 0	Readjusted
8372, Dalby	Chas. Facer	1,280	17 6	10 0	Unaltered
8375, Dalby	H. Williams	1,279	17 6	13 4	,,
8553, Dalby	D. G. Just	1,249	10 0	10 0	,,
2534, Goondiwindi ..	John Bain	1,020	27 6	7 6	,,
16th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
1859, Dalby	Andrew McIntyre	160	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
2073, Dalby	H. R. Turner	189	5 0	1 0	,,
2274, Dalby	Mrs. Marion Kerr	1,684	5 0	1 6	,,
2276, Dalby	William C. Kerr	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
2278, Dalby	William C. Kerr	1,123	5 0	1 6	,,
2280, Dalby	Robert J. Herbert	552	5 0	1 6	,,
2634, Dalby	Thomas H. Hurse	1,281	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
2985, Dalby	J. H. Hatherell	1,366	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
2986, Dalby	R. P. Hatherell	1,322	5 0	2 0	,,
3474, Dalby	Mrs. F. A. Taylor	899	4 0	1 6	,,
3475, Dalby	E. J. Taylor	1,278	4 0	1 6	,,
3476, Dalby	Mrs. L. F. W. Games	1,278	4 0	2 0	Readjusted
3771, Dalby	W. R. S. McMillan	2,422	4 0	2 0	Unaltered
3773, Dalby	T. R. McMillan	979	3 0	1 6	,,
3774, Dalby	T. R. McMillan	939	3 0	1 6	,,
3811, Dalby	Samuel Young	634	11 10	2 0	Readjusted
4253, Dalby	H. F. Littleproud	1,277	8 0	2 0	,,
4422, Dalby	Wm. O. A. King	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
4425, Dalby	J. C. Atkinson	2,480	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
4527, Dalby	Robert Armstrong	1,278	7 6	1 6	,,
4528, Dalby	Wm. Valler	1,280	7 6	1 6	,,
4759, Dalby	John Hair	2,383	3 0	1 6	,,
4939, Dalby	H. P. Hatherell	82	5 0	2 0	,,
5066, Dalby	Mrs. E. Stephens	1,291	6 6	2 0	,,
5616, Dalby	F. J. C. Martin	1,805	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
5685, Dalby	R. J. Herbert	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
5725, Dalby	A. B. Genge	1,955	5 0	2 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
16th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
5729, Dalby	J. W. Harwood	2,368	4 2	2 0	Unaltered
5730, Dalby	W. M. Hutchinson	627	3 6	0 6	Readjusted
5750, Dalby	F. Upstill	1,279	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
6065, Dalby	C. J. McKay	1,225	3 9	1 6	,,
6284, Dalby	Wm. J. Sharp	653	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
6344, Dalby	Richard Sharp	625	7 6	2 6	,,
6674, Dalby	F. S. Jensen	1,272	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
6681, Dalby	J. C. Atkinson	67	5 0	1 0	,,
6688, Dalby	Abraham Purnell	949	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
6782, Dalby	Wm. S. Hendry	1,273	7 6	2 6	,,
6827, Dalby	James Keeshan	1,199	2 6	1 0	,,
6973, Dalby	H. Valler	1,158	7 10	1 6	,,
6983, Dalby	Mrs. E. Robertson	1,801	Nil	Nil	,,
7083, Dalby	Lionel Range	744	5 0	1 6	,,
7121, Dalby	Lionel Range	1,280	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
7219, Dalby	J. McCarthy	1,280	2 6	1 0	,,
7254, Dalby	A. H. Burbank	1,392	5 4	0 6	Readjusted
7294, Dalby	Mrs. L. H. Burbank	2,040	5 0	1 6	,,
7419, Dalby	Mrs. F. M. Bridgeman	1,844	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
691, Goondiwindi ..	James Robb	1,239	12 6	5 0	,,
735, Goondiwindi ..	Wm. H. Teys	1,280	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
756N, Goondiwindi ..	J. B. O. Waugh	1,826	5 0	1 0	,,
2471A, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. Frances C. Killen	1,243	5 0	Nil	,,
3166, Roma	Miss E. Lee	946	7 6	2 6	,,
3224, Roma	The Public Curator (as Administrator) ..	1,270	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
3656, Roma	Carl L. Schlueter	1,276	3 0	1 0	Readjusted
3846, Roma	Carl L. Schlueter	607	2 6	1 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7759, Dalby	Matthew Fagan	2,396	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7794, Dalby	James M. Grey	2,548	5 0	Nil	,,
7884, Dalby	Henry D. Corkill	1,267	Nil	Nil	,,
8272, Dalby	Miss R. L. A. Markwell	2,546	3 6	1 6	,,
8342, Dalby	E. F. Hatherell	1,269	7 6	2 0	Unaltered
8420, Dalby	Charles T. Francis	257	2 6	2 6	Readjusted
8459, Dalby	Mrs. Edith A. Chappell	1,210	5 0	1 0	,,
8474, Dalby	Mrs. H. Hatherell	1,473	6 6	2 0	,,
8482, Dalby	A. S. Banks	1,235	Nil	Nil	,,
8712, Dalby	Mrs. M. Waters	2,556	5 0	2 0	,,
2811, Goondiwindi ..	Wm. H. Netting	594	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
2824, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. Frances C. Killen	1,262	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
4949, Roma	E. T. Tucker	1,279	9 8	5 0	,,
5583, Roma	G. B. Hetherington	1,000	11 8	5 0	Unaltered
5781, Roma	Mrs. M. G. Hetherington	935	11 8	3 6	Readjusted
5900, Roma	G. B. Hetherington	1,225	7 6	2 6	,,
5908, Roma	Mrs. M. G. Hetherington	950	Nil	Nil	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
935, Dalby	Mrs. A. E. McKee	953	15 0	10 6	Readjusted
1408, Dalby	J. H. Lithgow	959	15 0	9 0	,,
1432, Dalby	C. J. Martin	23	15 0	8 0	,,
1846, Dalby	Mrs. L. H. Greaves	640	10 0	7 6	,,
2021, Dalby	E. C. and L. J. Baker	1,256	11 8	5 0	,,
2037, Dalby	Mrs. A. E. McKee	317	15 0	6 0	,,
2079, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Cantwell	639	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
2627, Dalby	Mrs. Alice E. Powell	1,266	11 8	4 0	Readjusted
2633, Dalby	Thomas H. Hurse	423	11 8	4 0	,,
2646, Dalby	Wm. Valler	1,280	11 8	4 0	Unaltered
4063, Dalby	W. F. Skinner and W. Gadsby	1,175	13 4	10 0	,,
5777, Dalby	John H. Waters	107	10 0	3 0	,,
6245, Dalby	R. E. Maben	315	16 8	6 0	Readjusted
1236, Gayndah ..	A. J. C. Mathiesen	171	37 6	15 0	Unaltered
1248, Gayndah ..	The Manager Agricultural Bank (as mortgagee in possession)	745	25 0	12 6	Readjusted
1491, Gayndah ..	Herbert K. Wilson	170	31 8	20 0	,,
1760, Gayndah ..	A. J. C. Mathiesen	159	32 6	13 4	,,
1878, Gayndah ..	A. J. C. Mathiesen	185	30 0	12 6	,,
66, Goondiwindi ..	Wm. H. Teys	1,280	20 0	13 6	,,
1281, Goondiwindi ..	James Robb	1,278	10 0	2 6	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
7761, Dalby	T. Cardwell	319	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
2879, Gayndah ..	Mrs. Sarah H. Mathiesen	191	20 0	10 0	Readjusted
4978, Roma	James Herron	1,050	13 4	8 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
20th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
4551, Dalby	A. T. R. Robinson	1,317	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5877, Dalby	O. H. A. Bein	163	5 0	1 0	Readjusted
5888, Dalby	R. T. Barton	307	Nil	Nil	,,
5890, Dalby	H. D. Parry-Okeden	1,248	5 0	2 0	,,
5892, Dalby	H. D. Parry-Okeden	1,256	5 0	2 0	,,
5898, Dalby	J. E. Carlyle	1,273	6 5	2 0	,,
5924B, Dalby	B. C. W. Koehler	622	7 6	5 0	,,
5931, Dalby	Mrs. J. Grant	647	7 6	2 0	,,
5954, Dalby	G. D. Grant	634	7 1	2 0	,,
5964, Dalby	H. Squire	438	7 6	2 6	Unaltered
6047, Dalby	J. Thomas, junr.	982	2 6	1 0	,,
6090, Dalby	J. D. McKellar	1,257	7 6	3 0	,,
6194, Dalby	E. R. Roberts	1,270	2 9	0 6	Readjusted
6273A, Dalby	Miss M. B. McConnel	1,688	10 0	2 6	Unaltered
6278, Dalby	Mrs. A. A. Wild	1,277	3 0	0 6	,,
6400, Dalby	M. P. Cane	2,560	5 0	2 6	,,
6423, Dalby	H. Squire	400	7 6	2 6	,,
6448, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. Rudkin	1,035	5 0	2 0	,,
6613, Dalby	T. Shanks	51	13 0	7 6	Readjusted
6620C, Dalby	P. Swain	1,279	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
6672, Dalby	D. L. Lithgow	1,273	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
6673, Dalby	J. H. Lithgow	1,274	5 0	1 6	Unaltered
6700, Dalby	J. H. Waters	2,556	7 6	2 0	,,
6714, Dalby	E. S. Davis	1,276	7 6	6 0	,,
6715, Dalby	T. H. Davis	918	7 6	5 0	Readjusted
6726, Dalby	C. H. Fraser	2,042	7 6	6 0	Unaltered
6730, Dalby	A. Stirling	585	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
6732, Dalby	Mrs. M. B. MacRae	1,260	7 6	6 0	Unaltered
6752, Dalby	W. McDougall	641	6 6	1 6	Readjusted
6763, Dalby	A. A. Bowkett	1,273	7 6	6 0	Unaltered
6766, Dalby	T. A. Gaske	837	5 3	0 6	Readjusted
6777, Dalby	G. Reeves	40	5 0	2 6	,,
6804, Dalby	J. D. Crombie	1,442	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
6824, Dalby	Miss E. Swain	1,280	5 0	3 0	,,
6845, Dalby	A. Bowkett	1,274	7 6	6 0	,,
6898, Dalby	T. W. Hair	1,226	3 0	1 6	,,
6975, Dalby	Miss I. E. Rudkin	1,694	5 0	2 0	,,
6991, Dalby	D. R. Davies	1,280	5 0	2 6	,,
7082, Dalby	W. J. Mulholland	702	2 6	2 0	,,
7117, Dalby	G. C. Townson	1,280	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7131, Dalby	H. K. McInnes	1,130	7 6	5 0	Unaltered
7148, Dalby	J. A. Walter	2,558	5 0	2 0	,,
7195, Dalby	W. Keeshan	938	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7196, Dalby	A. J. Keeshan	963	Nil	Nil	,,
7212, Dalby	J. Coe	1,274	0 10	Nil	,,
7225, Dalby	Mrs. K. L. Hubbard	960	3 6	0 6	,,
7251, Dalby	G. Lithgow	2,558	5 3	1 6	Unaltered
7252, Dalby	Mrs. E. A. Lithgow	2,128	5 6	1 6	,,
7260, Dalby	A. E. Wing	1,231	5 0	1 0	Readjusted
7261, Dalby	John Hall	1,359	5 0	0 6	,,
7269, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Schemioneck	1,280	Nil	Nil	,,
7270, Dalby	Mrs. A. Ryan	2,533	2 0	1 6	Unaltered
7274, Dalby	C. H. Whittaker	637	5 0	2 6	,,
7275, Dalby	J. Kitson	2,559	5 0	0 6	Readjusted
7277, Dalby	W. A. Kitson	2,558	5 0	0 6	,,
7284, Dalby	E. S. Davis	1,248	7 6	5 0	Unaltered
7285, Dalby	Mrs. M. Macfarlane	1,266	7 6	5 0	,,
7390, Dalby	J. Slessar	1,257	7 6	5 0	,,
7391, Dalby	A. R. Slessar	1,290	7 6	4 0	,,
7395, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Rodd	1,858	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
7411, Dalby	G. G. A. Browne	1,082	7 6	3 0	Unaltered
7418, Dalby	N. Chicken	79	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7424, Dalby	A. Booth	487	Nil	Nil	,,
7446, Dalby	Mrs. G. C. Swain	1,279	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
7546, Dalby	Mrs. M. L. Braithwaite	598	7 6	3 0	,,
7547, Dalby	J. Braithwaite	639	5 0	2 6	,,
201, Taroom	J. E. N. Bell	1,725	7 6	5 0	,,
285, Taroom	W. J. Mitchell	790	7 6	2 0	,,
346, Taroom	Mrs. M. J. Dickson	2,293	6 0	2 0	Readjusted
347, Taroom	B. Dickson	2,500	5 0	2 0	,,
352, Taroom	Mrs. A. and Miss A. M. Davey	2,528	5 0	1 0	,,
353, Taroom	A. E. Baker	1,898	5 0	1 0	Unaltered
354, Taroom	G. B. Jackman	2,556	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
371, Taroom	P. C. Baxter	43	20 0	10 0	Unaltered
414, Taroom	J. Woodside	1,616	6 0	1 0	Readjusted
426, Taroom	F. E. Robertson	2,545	5 0	1 0	,,
428, Taroom	C. W. Hempel	2,500	4 0	2 0	,,
436, Taroom	D. Flanagan	2,358	5 0	1 0	,,
453, Taroom	R. F. Cork	2,049	4 6	2 0	,,
488, Taroom	Mrs. R. A. Cornford	1,257	5 0	2 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
20th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
514, Taroom	J. W. Joynson	1,267	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
533, Taroom	H. W. Davidson	2,496	3 4	1 0	Unaltered
537, Taroom	Miss I. Hay	2,340	7 7	4 0	Readjusted
561, Taroom	F. A. H. Cork	2,554	5 0	1 0	,,
603, Taroom	A. W. Chant	2,547	4 0	1 0	,,
641, Taroom	G. D. Bourne	1,676	3 6	1 0	Unaltered
720, Taroom	Mrs. E. M. Williams	704	10 0	2 6	Readjusted
726, Taroom	Jas. Williams	597	5 0	2 6	,,
728, Taroom	E. J. Tai Shue	638	10 0	2 6	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
8000, Dalby	R. W. J. Wilson	1,279	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
8260, Dalby	T. G. Hamilton	792	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
8355, Dalby	F. W. Brauer	1,252	3 6	2 0	Readjusted
8363, Dalby	T. Cuddihy	548	Nil	Nil	,,
8396, Dalby	W. S. Curran, junr.	1,137	12 6	7 6	,,
8400, Dalby	E. D. Sharp	635	4 6	2 6	,,
8414, Dalby	T. G. Hamilton	793	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
8437, Dalby	J. Carlyle	480	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
8495, Dalby	B. Holden	45	Nil	Nil	,,
8549, Dalby	Miss R. M. Prime	2,291	3 0	2 0	,,
8594, Dalby	W. B. J. G. Sparkes	379	5 0	2 0	,,
8604, Dalby	R. R. Ambrose	500	5 0	5 0	,,
8643, Dalby	O. H. A. Bein	196	Nil	Nil	,,
8673, Dalby	Mrs. A. Porter	1,279	Nil	Nil	,,
8716, Dalby	W. R. Wakefield	2,279	3 6	Nil	,,
8751, Dalby	W. H. Geisel	51	Nil	Nil	,,
8799, Dalby	G. S. Hodson	1,158	5 0	3 0	,,
942, Taroom	H. G. Weldon	400	4 6	2 6	,,
1003, Taroom	Mrs. R. A. Biddle	1,993	4 6	2 0	,,
1004, Dalby	H. G. Biddle	2,519	2 6	2 0	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
479, Dalby	P. J. Skerman	320	20 0	10 0	Unaltered
604, Dalby	D. Cameron	640	16 0	15 0	,,
617, Dalby	T. H. McClelland	810	20 0	11 0	Readjusted
891, Dalby	Mrs. S. E. McKerchar	103	15 0	11 0	Unaltered
906, Dalby	J. T. Winfield	93	20 0	15 0	,,
1120, Dalby	Mrs. M. Winfield	160	15 0	10 0	,,
1140, Dalby	J. E. Davis	40	30 0	22 6	Readjusted
1152, Dalby	H. C. Sherriff	473	15 0	9 0	,,
1171, Dalby	J. T. Winfield	639	15 0	10 0	Unaltered
1216, Dalby	E. Hart	123	30 0	25 0	,,
1416, Dalby	F. J. Skerman	318	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
1438, Dalby	Mrs. S. P. Scott	489	10 0	10 0	Unaltered
1560, Dalby	J. J. McClelland	320	15 0	10 0	,,
1623, Dalby	C. Lambley	639	15 0	8 6	,,
1646, Dalby	C. Lambley	320	10 0	10 0	,,
1669, Dalby	The Public Curator	40	40 0	20 0	,,
1670, Dalby	Mrs. J. Fuery	40	40 0	20 0	,,
1740, Dalby	H. C. Sherriff	201	15 0	9 0	Readjusted
1754A, Dalby	Mrs. A. Phelps	320	23 4	15 0	Unaltered
1758, Dalby	A. M. Behan	314	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
1761, Dalby	E. M. Phelps	637	25 0	12 6	Unaltered
1765, Dalby	W. J. Bidstrup	358	10 0	7 6	,,
1766, Dalby	H. E. W. Walpole	639	13 4	10 0	Readjusted
1767B, Dalby	R. Maguire	320	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
1787, Dalby	C. Schreck	320	18 4	12 6	,,
1788, Dalby	Mrs. J. Bidstrup	320	20 0	12 6	,,
1791, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. Findlay	640	13 4 (part) 23 4 (part)	12 6	,,
1792, Dalby	T. B. Cooper	625	33 4	22 6	,,
1793A, Dalby	P. S. Cooper	320	20 0	15 0	,,
1794, Dalby	P. S. Cooper	640	13 4 (part) 11 8 (part)	7 6	,,
1798, Dalby	M. Jeitz	640	30 0	22 6	,,
1801, Dalby	M. Jeitz	585	33 4	25 0	,,
1811, Dalby	Mrs. L. M. Jeitz	590	31 8 (part) 33 4 (part)	22 6	,,
1819, Dalby	Mrs. M. Schloss	320	10 0	7 6	,,
1822, Dalby	G. H. Bidstrup	640	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
1835A, Dalby	H. B. Rattey	320	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
1845A, Dalby	Mrs. C. B. Johnston	193	10 0	7 6	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
20th March, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS—*continued.*				
1845B, Dalby	C. T. Greaves	446	10 0	7 6	Readjusted
1851, Dalby	Mrs. F. Moy	640	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
1853, Dalby	Mrs. F. Moy	560	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
1854, Dalby	G. S. Maguire	640	10 0	6 0	,,
1856, Dalby	P. P. Cooper	640	11 8	7 6	,,
1862A, Dalby	T. B. Cooper	320	15 0	10 0	Unaltered
1865, Dalby	H. J. Greaves	640	10 0	7 6	,,
1868, Dalby	P. P. Cooper	640	13 4	7 6	,,
1878A, Dalby	D. Ginnivan	407	15 0	6 6	Readjusted
2250, Dalby	R. J. Warren	631	10 0	5 0	,,
198, Taroom	R. A. Woolley	1,279	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
299, Taroom	Mrs. M. J. Rose	411	10 0	7 6	,,
350, Taroom	M. Ratz	495	10 0	5 0	,,
361, Taroom	M. Ratz	519	15 0	5 0	,,
431, Taroom	M. Ratz	536	15 0	5 0	,,
454, Taroom	J. W. Losch	588	10 0	5 0	,,
470, Taroom	E. P. L. L'Huillier	1,279	10 0	2 6	Readjusted
517, Taroom	W. Tai Shue	40	12 6	3 0	,,
539, Taroom	C. W. Hempel	234	10 0	3 0	Unaltered
647, Taroom	C. W. Cox	1,276	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
	UNCONDITIONAL SELECTIONS.				
1652, Dalby	Mrs. S. P. Scott	514	13 4	10 0	Unaltered
6223, Dalby	J. P. Markham	436	13 4	13 4	Readjusted
174, Taroom	Mrs. H. Clarke	160	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
	SPECIAL LEASES.				
2824, Bundaberg ..	F. Habermann	70	140 0 (the lot)	20 0 (the lot)	Readjusted
3466, Dalby	H. V. Bassingthwaighte	3,220	60 0 (the lot)	40 0 (the lot)	Unaltered
23rd March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2054, Dalby	Mrs. A. Beutel	315	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
2139, Dalby	Mrs. I. Sherriff	76	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
2235, Dalby	G. P. Barnes	713	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
2236, Dalby	A. C. McDougall	2,498	2 6	0 6	,,
2252, Dalby	E. H. Burley	1,247	5 0	2 6	,,
2282, Dalby	R. Range	389	2 0	1 0	,,
2520, Dalby	J. Bracken	1,280	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
2562A, Dalby	G. Bourchier	4,550	1 3	1 3	Readjusted
2600, Dalby	E. R. Roberts	1,279	5 0	1 6	,,
2604, Dalby	C. F. W. Nauschuts	602	9 3	2 6	,,
3054, Dalby	H. J. Onley and Mrs. D. V. M. Onley ..	548	15 0	10 0	,,
3056, Dalby	J. Maguire, junr.	252	7 6	5 0	,,
3083, Dalby	E. Torenbeck	310	5 0	3 0	,,
3121, Dalby	Mrs. E. M. Norris	1,044	7 6	2 0	,,
3146, Dalby	A. Ayre	2,519	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
3247, Dalby	C. McKee	411	10 1	3 0	Readjusted
3335, Dalby	R. T. H. Mackie	989	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
3336, Dalby	R. T. H. Mackie	983	4 0	3 0	,,
3343, Dalby	G. Mundell	2,499	5 0	2 6	,,
3399, Dalby	R. Armstrong	876	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
3465, Dalby	J. Scully	999	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
3483, Dalby	D. Clark	1,267	5 0	2 0	,,
3500, Dalby	J. G. and M. S. Smitham	1,269	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
3539, Dalby	A. S. Weitzel	1,357	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
3581, Dalby	O. R. Schonrock	1,282	3 6	1 6	,,
3584, Dalby	T. J. Kenny	1,210	7 6	3 0	,,
3601, Dalby	D. R. Selkirk	1,216	5 0	2 0	,,
3615, Dalby	W. F. Marlay	1,279	2 6	1 6	Readjusted
3617, Dalby	Mrs. I. Weitzel	1,282	2 6	1 6	Unaltered
3618, Dalby	A. S. Weitzel	1,078	4 0	1 6	,,
3619, Dalby	H. B. Scoullar	1,279	3 0	1 6	,,
3644, Dalby	C. W. Knowles	1,414	2 6	1 6	,,
3645, Dalby	Mrs. R. Green	1,227	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
3648, Dalby	Mrs. M. McLeod	2,356	4 0	1 6	,,
3664A, Dalby	Mrs. L. Arnold	685	5 0	3 0	,,
3664B, Dalby ..	H. G. Arnold	684	5 0	2 6	,,
3688, Dalby	F. J. McGovern	320	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
3689, Dalby	F. J. McGovern	374	2 0	0 6	Readjusted
3694, Dalby	C. Powell	1,346	7 6	2 0	Unaltered
3695, Dalby	A. J. R. Powell	1,319	7 6	2 0	,,
3775, Dalby	Mrs. C. M. McMillan	1,782	3 0	1 6	,,
3832, Dalby	E. H. Osler	2,553	5 0	2 0	Readjusted

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
23rd March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
3833, Dalby	R. R. Mitchell	2,559	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
3834, Dalby	R. Osler	2,554	5 0	2 6	,,
3835, Dalby	R. G. Osler	2,556	5 0	2 6	,,
3901, Dalby	G. Mundell	124	5 0	2 6	,,
3992, Dalby	S. Makin	639	8 9	7 0	,,
3994, Dalby	W. M. Nash	1,173	8 9	7 0	,,
3995, Dalby	L. M. Nash	1,280	8 9	7 0	,,
4020, Dalby	P. F. Hortrue	1,251	3 6	2 6	Readjusted
4029, Dalby	H. E. Trease	75	5 0	5 0	,,
4077, Dalby	W. Walton	1,277	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4078, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Walton	1,278	5 0	2 6	,,
4097B, Dalby	Mrs. V. C. Lambley	151	11 0	7 6	,,
4202, Dalby	J. W. Corcoran	1,279	5 0	2 6	,,
4244, Dalby	G. L. Treasure	2,147	2 6	0 6	Readjusted
4356, Dalby	Miss F. J. Tonkin	2,553	5 0	2 0	,,
4357, Dalby	W. Henry	2,156	5 0	2 0	,,
4396, Dalby	H. A. Prause	1,279	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4437, Dalby	C. F. Kennedy	1,290	10 0	4 0	,,
4462, Dalby	E. Britton	2,448	5 0	1 6	,,
4475, Dalby	S. J. Soutter	1,280	4 0	2 6	Readjusted
4525, Dalby	G. H. A. Armstrong	1,262	7 6	1 6	Unaltered
4534, Dalby	H. Greer	702	7 6	1 6	Readjusted
4586, Dalby	J. Bilton	1,153	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4587, Dalby	J. Bilton	1,278	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
4633, Dalby	G. R. Woods	225	25 7	5 0	Unaltered
4693B, Dalby	A. J. Stroud	312	9 3	2 0	Readjusted
4699, Dalby	J. Thomas, junr.	1,582	2 6	1 0	Unaltered
4750, Dalby	G. E. Treasure	2,133	2 6	1 0	,,
4779, Dalby	R. J. Bourne	1,658	7 6	4 6	,,
4800, Dalby	Mrs. J. B. Treasure	2,629	2 6	1 0	,,
4862, Dalby	S. J. Soutter	1,858	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
4921, Dalby	A. McIntyre, junr.	151	Nil	Nil	,,
4987, Dalby	R. J. Rokosky	1,333	10 7	2 0	Unaltered
5071B, Dalby	Mrs. B. M. M. Roberts	1,277	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
5074, Dalby	H. Snell	513	7 6	5 0	,,
5087, Dalby	S. H. Wheildon	1,241	5 0	2 0	,,
5121, Dalby	W. J. Wake	1,291	7 6	4 6	Unaltered
5123, Dalby	H. O'Donnell	1,909	5 0	3 0	,,
5125, Dalby	Mrs. M. H. McKellar	2,329	5 0	3 0	,,
5167, Dalby	G. R. Thwaites	1,000	7 6	3 0	,,
5195, Dalby	Mrs. A. McArthur	1,280	7 6	3 0	,,
5266, Dalby	G. Blake	243	40 0 (bonus)	Nil	Readjusted
5366, Dalby	S. Morgan	80	37 6	30 0	Unaltered
5595, Dalby	T. D. McLay	1,109	2 6	1 0	Readjusted
5612, Dalby	A. Martin	1,096	6 5	2 0	,,
5653B, Dalby	E. J. Dudley	640	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5682, Dalby	J. W. Bidgood	1,257	6 0	2 6	Readjusted
5701, Dalby	W. G. Adams	2,500	4 2	2 0	Unaltered
5705, Dalby	A. J. T. Schutt	2,513	5 0	2 0	,,
5706, Dalby	J. Schutt	2,558	5 5	2 6	,,
5709, Dalby	A. W. Adams	2,480	5 5	3 0	,,
5710, Dalby	G. I. Bogle, junr.	2,544	4 7	2 6	,,
5716, Dalby	E. Squire	440	7 6	2 0	,,
5745, Dalby	Mrs. M. L. Allen	578	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
5853, Dalby	Mrs. I. Adams	483	4 7	2 6	Unaltered
5865, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. Rudkin	1,280	4 1	2 6	Readjusted
7118, Dalby	T. Townson	1,191	Nil	Nil	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1880, Dalby	J. Evans	159	48 4	37 6	Unaltered
1893, Dalby	Mrs. T. Morgan	100	65 0	40 0	,,
1898, Dalby	S. Morgan	164	63 4 (part) 50 0 (part)	37 6	,,
1899, Dalby	S. Morgan	102	46 8	37 6	,,
1903B, Dalby	Mrs. J. Montefiore	320	33 4	22 6	,,
1904, Dalby	G. Findlay	640	10 0	6 0	,,
1921, Dalby	C. Schrack	320	11 8	7 6	Readjusted
1923, Dalby	J. O'Neill	320	11 8	7 6	Unaltered
1931, Dalby	J. S. Tosh	639	15 0	10 0	,,
1933, Dalby	T. E. Adams	320	15 0	10 0	,,
1949, Dalby	T. E. Adams	585	15 0	10 0	,,
1951, Dalby	Miss E. A. J. Simpson	1,279	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
1953, Dalby	F. W. Hicks	1,260	11 8	5 0	,,
1961, Dalby	Mrs. L. H. Hicks	1,276	11 8	5 0	,,
1974, Dalby	Mrs. M. Fraser	1,276	11 8	5 0	,,
1976, Dalby	I. Rayner	1,280	11 8	5 0	,,
1981, Dalby	F. W. Wolski	320	10 0	6 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
23rd March, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS—*continued.*				
1991, Dalby	Mrs. I. Rennick	333	20 0	13 4	Unaltered
2062A, Dalby	Mrs. C. B. Johnston	320	11 8	7 6	Readjusted
2099, Dalby	Mrs. C. McDonald	320	10 0	7 6	,,
2100, Dalby	Mrs. C. McDonald	960	10 0	7 6	,,
2114, Dalby	W. J. Martin	80	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
2223, Dalby	P. A. Graham	278	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
2240, Dalby	P. A. Graham	320	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
2243, Dalby	A. Ginn	640	11 8	7 6	,,
2284, Dalby	Mrs. S. V. Bracken	1,276	10 0	3 6	,,
2285, Dalby	J. Bracken	1,278	10 0	3 6	,,
2359, Dalby	P. F. H. O'Brien	640	15 0	7 6	,,
2399, Dalby	H. Knight	320	20 0	12 6	,,
2402, Dalby	H. Knight	319	18 4	10 0	,,
2407B, Dalby ..	F. Mengel	298	25 0	10 0	Readjusted
2449, Dalby	G. P. Colls	639	15 0	6 0	,,
2450, Dalby	H. Colls	629	15 0	6 0	Unaltered
2456, Dalby	J. Maguire, junr.	319	15 0	6 0	Readjusted
2457B, Dalby	A. Olm	316	15 0	5 6	,,
2458, Dalby	H. C. K. Olm	652	15 0	6 0	,,
2459, Dalby	J. F. E. Olm	643	15 0	6 0	,,
2472, Dalby	A. F. F. Schloss	320	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
2474, Dalby	Mrs. A. C. H. Schloss	374	15 0	7 6	,,
2475, Dalby	H. W. Schloss	314	15 0	7 6	,,
2476, Dalby	O. F. Schloss	320	15 0	7 6	,,
2540, Dalby	H. E. Middleton	317	11 8	8 6	Readjusted
2599, Dalby	M. Middleton	639	11 8	4 6	,,
2626, Dalby	A. Hurse and W. P. Wheeler	1,190	11 8	4 6	,,
2629, Dalby	A. Hurse and W. P. Wheeler	1,279	11 8	4 6	,,
2632, Dalby	A. Hurse and W. P. Wheeler	1,129	11 8	4 6	,,
2721, Dalby	D. Brennan	797	15 0	8 6	,,
2722, Dalby	D. Brennan	314	15 0	8 6	,,
2788, Dalby	D. E. Sheedy	290	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
2807, Dalby	G. Mundell	668	12 6	8 6	,,
2808, Dalby	J. Davison	482	11 8	10 0	,,
2833, Dalby	L. O'Brien	320	13 4	5 0	,,
2885, Dalby	B. C. W. Koehler	418	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
2914, Dalby	H. Andrew	633	20 0	12 6	Unaltered
3032, Dalby	J. T. Edwards	596	15 0	8 6	,,
3037, Dalby	M. McKinlay	518	15 0	10 0	,,
3091, Dalby	A. S. Lay	160	25 0	10 0	Readjusted
3225, Dalby	J. Smith	422	13 4	10 0	Unaltered
3237, Dalby	G. Findlay	640	11 8	6 0	,,
3310, Dalby	W. A. Collins	641	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
3461, Dalby	Mrs. E. Bain	517	11 8	10 0	Unaltered
3479, Dalby	Mrs. C. N. Sugden	605	12 6	7 6	,,
3481, Dalby	A. Hansen	639	16 8	10 0	,,
3547, Dalby	H. Colls	328	15 0	4 0	Readjusted
3605, Dalby	T. C. Black	262	11 8	4 6	,,
3674B, Dalby	H. P. Seigmeier	319	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
3680, Dalby	R. O'May	331	15 0	10 0	,,
3728, Dalby	Miss M. E. Hoare	540	15 0	7 6	,,
3799A, Dalby	S. H. Wheildon	297	13 4	7 6	,,
3799B, Dalby	S. H. Wheildon	296	13 4	7 6	,,
3800, Dalby	A. E. Hoare	567	15 0	6 0	Readjusted
3819B, Dalby	W. Hawkes	160	12 6	10 0	Unaltered
3820, Dalby	W. Hawkes	400	12 6	10 0	,,
3889, Dalby	A. Jurgs	980	12 6	7 6	,,
3931, Dalby	W. A. Cook	640	10 0	7 6	,,
4012, Dalby	W. C. Fraser	1,007	16 8	12 6	,,
4026A, Dalby	A. J. Schloss	317	15 0	5 6	Readjusted
4026B, Dalby	E. P. Schloss	314	15 0	5 6	,,
4047, Dalby	L. O'Brien	640	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
4048, Dalby	R. D. Champion	1,280	13 4	7 6	Readjusted
4049, Dalby	M. W. Wright	625	20 0	13 4	Unaltered
4050, Dalby	Mrs. E. C. Bassingthwaighte	1,220	15 0	10 0	,,
26th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
1701, Dalby	W. J. Bidstrup	320	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
1702, Dalby	W. J. Bidstrup	320	10 0	6 0	,,
1747, Dalby	E. C. Stewart	389	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
2343, Dalby	D. S. Middleton	2,158	2 6	1 0	Unaltered
3078, Dalby	C. K. Black	568	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
3396, Dalby	Miss M. M. M. Mundell	1,627	7 6	5 0	,,
3429, Dalby	Robert Kerr	1,280	3 0	1 0	,,
3482, Dalby	Mrs. K. A. Smith	1,335	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
3491, Dalby	Wm. Smith	1,414	3 6	1 6	Readjusted
3492, Dalby	A. J. Smith	1,245	3 6	1 6	,,
3580, Dalby	A. J. Branch	1,268	3 6	1 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
26th March, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
3621, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Smith	1,307	5 0	2 0	Unaltered
3687, Dalby	Mrs. F. L. Cowlin	1,279	5 0	2 0	,,
3748, Dalby	Mrs. F. L. Cowlin	1,280	5 0	2 0	,,
3831, Dalby	Mrs. B. M. McIntosh	2,558	5 0	1 6	Readjusted
3919, Dalby	M. R. McIntosh	2,557	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
4112A, Dalby	S. E. Topp	736	12 6	5 0	Readjusted
4654, Dalby	A. Callander	345	5 0	1 0	,,
5651, Dalby	C. McKee	2,000	4 6	2 0	,,
5673, Dalby	H. C. McKee	2,000	4 6	2 0	,,
5871, Dalby	J. A. O. McIntosh	2,560	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
5883, Dalby	R. H. McIntyre	320	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
6252, Dalby	J. R. McKee	2,233	3 5	2 0	,,
6620B, Dalby	J. Seiler	1,280	5 0	2 6	,,
6660, Dalby	J. Buckley and D. Brennan	153	0 6	Nil	,,
6847, Dalby	J. R. Bowkett	1,019	7 6	6 0	Unaltered
6850, Dalby	W. H. McKelvie	680	6 6	3 6	Readjusted
6988, Dalby	T. B. Wharton	50	5 0	1 0	,,
7084, Dalby	Mrs. C. Fraser	1,254	7 6	5 0	Unaltered
7524, Dalby	W. H. Jeffery	541	7 6	5 0	Readjusted
735, Gayndah	G. M. Gallaty	232	11 3	5 0	,,
746, Gayndah	N. M. Rule	92	9 6	5 0	,,
914, Gayndah	Mrs. M. J. Lacey	172	10 6	5 0	,,
627, Goondiwindi	L. G. Bremner	804	18 0 (part) 18 4 (part)	5 0	Unaltered
722, Goondiwindi	A. W. Bremner	639	10 10	5 0	Readjusted
1883, Inglewood	M. C. Brydon	639	10 0	3 6	,,
10309, Nanango	T. E. Hanley	803	25 1	1 0	,,
2870, Rockhampton	P. J. C. McDouall	1,274	5 7	Nil	,,
2851, Roma	P. O'Brien	1,279	7 6	5 0	,,
2852, Roma	F. E. Cobbold	1,280	7 6	3 6	,,
2853, Roma	A. J. Cobcroft	1,279	7 6	2 0	,,
2854, Roma	Mrs. B. Cobbold	1,280	5 0	2 0	,,
2855, Roma	Mrs. M. J. O'Brien	1,278	7 6	5 0	,,
2856, Roma	Mrs. C. A. Cobcroft	1,279	7 6	3 6	,,
3002, Roma	Mrs. T. E. Deshon	1,278	7 6	3 0	,,
3003, Roma	F. A. Deshon	1,279	7 6	4 0	,,
4092, Roma	J. S. Abbott	1,279	2 6	2 6	,,
4222, Roma	J. S. Abbott	1,280	5 1	2 6	,,
1161, Springsure	E. Smith	2,376	3 6	0 6	,,
355, Surat	Mrs. W. Schwennesen	682	9 0	2 6	Unaltered
394, Surat	L. R. Schwennesen	580	9 11	2 0	,,
395, Surat	L. R. Schwennesen	1,780	9 11	2 0	Readjusted
635, Taroom	S. Gillis	649	8 6	2 6	,,
6679, Toowoomba	A. W. Smoothy	72	7 6	5 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7502, Dalby	P. J. Skerman	716	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7558, Dalby	P. Grant	1,069	Nil	Nil	Unaltered
7631, Dalby	D. Lewis	76	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7705, Dalby	G. Fuller	502	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
7708, Dalby	J. Stewart	2,560	5 0	3 0	,,
7741, Dalby	C. H. Whittaker	638	5 0	2 0	,,
7756, Dalby	Mrs. E. C. Bassingthwaighte	673	5 0	3 6	,,
7798, Dalby	Mrs. H. J. Knight	16	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
7800, Dalby	J. G. Byrne	1,280	3 0	2 0	,,
7829, Dalby	R. H. McIntyre	325	Nil	Nil	,,
7864, Dalby	G. Fuller	636	2 6	2 6	Unaltered
7874, Dalby	A. W. Hicks	1,174	5 0	5 0	,,
7883, Dalby	W. T. Hicks	1,473	5 0	5 0	,,
7902, Dalby	R. W. Harding	2,560	3 0	Nil	Readjusted
7940, Dalby	Miss F. H. Nevell	1,668	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
7955, Dalby	Miss E. M. Nevell	1,645	5 0	5 0	,,
8532, Dalby	A. J. Keeshan	1,117	2 6	1 0	Readjusted
8648, Dalby	W. H. Jeffery	640	Nil	Nil	,,
2654, Gayndah	W. H. Wedemeyer	246	Nil	Nil	,,
3088, Gayndah	W. H. Lehnhoff	2,541	10 0	2 6	,,
3089, Gayndah	E. E. Dobbing	854	Nil	Nil	,,
3091, Gayndah	C. L. Kirk	1,491	15 0	2 6	,,
3093, Gayndah	A. C. C. Morgan	2,285	10 0	5 0	,,
3095, Gayndah	F. A. Kirk	1,291	10 0	Nil	,,
1918, Inglewood	E. J. Ezzy	1,051	5 10	3 0	Unaltered
1927, Inglewood	C. E. Ezzy	649	5 10	3 0	,,
2123, Inglewood	H. C. Bradford	1,190	Nil	Nil	Readjusted
2242, Inglewood	Mrs. H. K. Cowley	1,851	8 4	2 6	,,
5167, Roma	J. Hain	1,300	8 4	4 0	,,
5169, Roma	F. Searight	1,442	11 8	5 0	,,
5170, Roma	B. F. Johnson	1,080	11 8	5 0	,,
5171, Roma	B. F. Johnson	1,437	11 8	4 0	,,
5408, Roma	J. Nield	1,272	11 8	4 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
26th March, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1040, Dalby	T. P. Laxton	320	15 0	10 6	Unaltered
1640, Dalby	W. B. J. G. Sparkes	1,280	15 0	10 0	Readjusted
1763, Dalby	Mrs. M. Schloss	274	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
1793B, Dalby	P. S. Cooper	320	20 0	12 6	,,
2426, Dalby	Mrs. E. J. Tanner	640	10 0	4 0	,,
2776, Dalby	P. Gormley	580	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
3079, Dalby	C. K. Black	1,280	10 0	4 0	,,
4051, Dalby	Mrs. A. Beutel	1,249	11 8	7 6	Unaltered
4052, Dalby	W. S. Curran	1,236	18 4	10 0	,,
4053, Dalby	A. Thornton	869	11 8	6 0	,,
4056, Dalby	Mrs. J. M. Jeitz	640	16 8	10 0	,,
4057, Dalby	F. H. Brown	637	16 8	10 0	,,
4064, Dalby	S. Rennick	618	13 4	10 0	,,
4065, Dalby	H. Rennick	585	13 4	10 0	,,
4067, Dalby	W. S. Skinner	571	13 4	10 0	,,
4075, Dalby	Mrs. C. E. Curran	1,278	14 2	7 6	Readjusted
4136, Dalby	E. M. Phelps	526	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
4179, Dalby	D. Shervey	117	23 4	15 0	Readjusted
4181, Dalby	R. A. O'Brien	350	11 8	4 0	,,
4197, Dalby	W. S. Skinner	573	13 4	10 0	Unaltered
4226, Dalby	J. H. M. Snell	306	18 4	10 0	,,
4372, Dalby	Mrs. E. F. Suley	320	15 0	10 0	,,
4373, Dalby	H. O'Brien, junr.	711	10 0	7 6	,,
4443, Dalby	Union Bank of Australia, Limited	1,200	20 0	10 0	,,
4449, Dalby	J. Tyler	320	16 8	12 6	,,
4514, Dalby	T. C. Black	639	10 0	3 6	Readjusted
4518, Dalby	T. G. Hamilton	1,280	16 8	10 0	Unaltered
4535, Dalby	H. Swoboda	640	10 0	4 0	,,
4684, Dalby	L. Chandler	688	12 6	7 6	Readjusted
4685, Dalby	Miss J. Bassingthwaighte	1,001	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
4766, Dalby	J. Grant	1,225	11 8	4 0	,,
4781, Dalby	T. Winfield	1,280	15 0	7 6	,,
4883, Dalby	A. Hansen	603	15 0	10 0	,,
4942, Dalby	H. E. W. Walpole	79	30 0	10 0	,,
4943, Dalby	H. E. W. Walpole	62	30 0	10 0	,,
4960, Dalby	R. McDonald	777	13 4	10 0	,,
5019, Dalby	T. F. Hogan	735	13 4	10 0	Readjusted
5036, Dalby	T. C. Black	318	11 8	3 6	,,
5093, Dalby	L. S. Billett	561	15 0	4 6	,,
5116, Dalby	R. McArthur	1,280	10 0	3 0	Unaltered
5118, Dalby	G. R. Thwaites	1,280	10 0	3 0	,,
5208, Dalby	H. O'Briens	52	40 0	30 0	,,
5279, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Milford	20	40 0	30 0	,,
5280, Dalby	Mrs. M. E. Milford	30	40 0	30 0	,,
5357, Dalby	Miss M. Greenup	1,025	10 0	7 6	,,
5392, Dalby	D. McQuaker	649	18 4	7 6	Readjusted
5395B, Dalby	N. C. Hopper	344	13 4	10 0	Unaltered
5473, Dalby	L. O. Humphrys	153	11 8	5 0	Readjusted
5483, Dalby	G. H. Legge	352	15 0	10 0	Unaltered
5505, Dalby	G. Buchanan	320	15 0	7 6	,,
5521, Dalby	B. C. W. Koehler	320	11 8	5 0	,,
5656, Dalby	W. A. Beil	307	20 0	15 0	,,
5668, Dalby	J. Robinson	1,120	15 0	10 0	Readjusted
5696, Dalby	G. H. Legge	636	25 0	15 0	Unaltered
5783, Dalby	Mrs. A. A. E. McKee	293	20 0	10 0	,,
5790, Dalby	R. McLennan	640	12 6	7 6	Readjusted
5792, Dalby	J. C. Rattey	648	22 6	16 8	Unaltered
5793, Dalby	J. C. Rattey	640	25 0	16 8	,,
5796, Dalby	N. C. Hopper	537	15 0	10 0	,,
5827, Dalby	R. G. Nobbs	1,157	17 6	7 6	,,
5926, Dalby	W. Hickey	1,270	12 6	6 0	,,
5937, Dalby	D. H. C. Mackay	1,280	12 6	5 0	,,
5982, Dalby	C. A. Yarad	1,280	25 0	16 8	,,
5983, Dalby	F. A. Yarad	1,280	25 0	13 4	,,
6033, Dalby	J. J. McClelland	699	20 0	12 6	,,
6051, Dalby	F. Porter	1,279	23 4	10 0	,,
6052, Dalby	C. Wilshire	846	25 0	12 6	,,
6053, Dalby	H. J. Martin	846	25 0	10 0	,,
6056, Dalby	L. McAllister	1,264	10 0	3 0	Readjusted
6085, Dalby	G. C. Schroeder	527	15 0	7 6	,,
6128A, Dalby	Miss M. B. McConnel	1,277	10 0	2 6	Unaltered
6177, Dalby	G. Mackie	1,247	18 4	9 0	Readjusted
6178, Dalby	W. H. Sargent	320	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
6330, Dalby	W. J. McClelland	640	15 0	10 0	,,
6333, Dalby	H. McInnes	1,259	12 6	7 6	,,
6348A, Dalby	O. S. Bond	1,280	10 0	3 0	Readjusted
6353A, Dalby	W. G. Murphy	1,278	10 0	2 6	,,
6353B, Dalby	D. McKay	1,261	10 0	3 0	,,
6358, Dalby	J. C. McKee	270	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
6379, Dalby	Mrs. M. A. Ford	338	13 4	10 0	Readjusted
6388, Dalby	W. G. Grundy	603	15 0	10 0	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
26th March, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS—*continued.*				
6408, Dalby	J. J. Moy	418	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
6461, Dalby	F. Eising	652	12 6	7 6	,,
6499, Dalby	A. Gersekowski	1,207	20 10	10 0	Unaltered
6562, Dalby	Miss M. E. Hamilton	1,103	15 10	7 6	,,
6564, Dalby	A. T. Bassingthwaighte	1,279	15 10	10 0	,,
6567, Dalby	R. R. Ambrose	1,279	15 10	10 0	,,
6569, Dalby	Mrs. R. A. Smith	961	15 10	7 6	,,
6574, Dalby	N. J. Proctor	828	10 0	5 0	,,
6575, Dalby	N. J. Proctor	1,279	12 6	7 6	Readjusted
6603, Dalby	W. B. Hamilton	1,066	15 10	10 0	Unaltered
6626A, Dalby	Mrs. E. F. Seiler	1,279	10 0	2 6	,,
6663A, Dalby	Mrs. M. Armstrong	1,279	10 0	2 6	Readjusted
6723, Dalby	Mrs. G. M. Bassingthwaighte	1,279	10 10	7 6	Unaltered
6731, Dalby	M. F. O'Brien	640	15 0	7 6	,,
6737, Dalby	R. W. Henney	640	20 0	10 0	,,
6738, Dalby	Mrs. H. J. Henney	258	20 0	10 0	,,
6741, Dalby	W. J. McClelland	338	13 4	10 0	,,
6772, Dalby	S. MacRae	1273	10 0	7 6	,,
6789, Dalby	W. F. Marlay	120	95 0	60 0	,,
6888, Dalby	J. W. Plant	806	10 0	5 0	,,
6889, Dalby	F. T. Newman	942	10 0	5 0	,,
6958, Dalby	Miss A. J. Hamilton	905	10 0	5 0	,,
6959, Dalby	Miss R. M. Hamilton	1,280	10 0	5 0	,,
6969, Dalby	A. H. Chandler	1,290	10 0	7 6	,,
6996, Dalby	Mrs. F. Hansen	1,265	10 0	6 0	,,
6997, Dalby	Mrs. C. Fraser	1,067	10 0	6 0	,,
7055, Dalby	T. J. Meehan	75	80 0	60 0	,,
7056, Dalby	T. J. Meehan	147	80 0 (part) 90 0 (part)	60 0	,,
7116, Dalby	P. O'Neill	159	95 0	60 0	,,
7135, Dalby	W. I. Hansen	1,237	20 10	10 0	,,
7246, Dalby	H. Hopper	477	10 0	7 6	,,
7313, Dalby	L. S. Donald	641	35 0	20 0	,,
7315, Dalby	D. S. Donald	641	35 0	20 0	,,
1380, Gayndah ..	J. A. Matthews	885	17 6	5 0	Readjusted
1619, Gayndah ..	Mrs. B. Reid	1,019	21 8	10 0	Unaltered
1324, Goondiwindi ..	J. T. Scandrett	636	30 0	10 0	,,
1728, Inglewood ..	G. McCullough	165	20 0	7 6	Readjusted
1882, Inglewood ..	M. C. Brydon	273	20 0	5 0	,,
1399A, Maryborough ..	N. E. Goodchild	160	40 0	30 0	,,
9630, Nanango ..	R. C. Geale	945	10 0	3 0	,,
627, Springsure ..	Mrs. M. Donnelly	1,171	10 0	7 6	,,
4028, Toowoomba ..	M. Kelly	861	15 0	10 6	,,
6557, Toowoomba ..	Public Curator	160	25 0	10 0	,,
	UNCONDITIONAL SELECTIONS.				
3621, Roma	J. Hain	1,126	13 4	10 0	Unaltered
4217, Roma	E. H. Litchfield	1,269	13 4	10 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
7331, Dalby	L. J. Moy	1,254	11 8	7 6	Unaltered
7493, Dalby	Mrs. E. M. Nobbs	673	16 8	7 6	,,
7606, Dalby	G. Fuller	642	11 8	5 0	,,
7799, Dalby	J. E. Courtney	1,280	15 0	7 6	,,
7806, Dalby	A. Courtney	1,280	15 0	7 6	,,
7843, Dalby	R. W. Henney	638	25 0	15 0	,,
7865, Dalby	G. Fuller	518	11 8	5 0	,,
8511, Dalby	E. P. Henderson	1,085	25 0	10 0	,,
8806, Dalby	H. E. H. Archie	102	15 0	7 6	Readjusted
6th May, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
874, Clermont	E. A. Barraclough	434	8 0	4 0	Readjusted
5891, Dalby	W. F. Bridgeman	1,275	7 6	2 6	,,
3118, Rockhampton ..	C. F. Beaumont	638	5 3	1 0	,,
3119, Rockhampton ..	O. Stanley	639	5 3	2 0	,,
3348, Rockhampton ..	C. S. Sales	627	5 3	1 0	,,
3349, Rockhampton ..	D. Sales	647	9 11	2 0	,,
3563, Rockhampton ..	A. B. Beaumont	639	5 3	1 0	,,
3620, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. F. J. Beaumont	639	5 3	2 0	,,
3087, Roma	R. M. Browne	3,105	7 0	2 6	Unaltered
676, Springsure ..	F. S. Daniels	2,500	2 6	2 6	Readjusted
758, Springsure ..	Mrs. R. A. Daniels	2,457	2 6	1 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued*.

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
6th May, 1925.					
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7688, Dalby	W. A. Nason	608	8 4	2 0	Unaltered
7740, Dalby	W. A. Nason	609	8 4	2 0	,,
3087, Gayndah	E. F. Kent	1,939	5 0	2 6	Readjusted
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
628, Clermont	M. Salmond	140	30 0	20 0	Readjusted
698, Clermont	M. Salmond	293	20 0	15 0	Unaltered
896, Clermont	M. Salmond	152	20 0	15 0	Readjusted
466, Gayndah	E. F. Kent	733	15 0	10 0	,,
587, Gayndah	Mrs. H. S. Kent	630	20 0	15 0	,,
960, Gayndah	Mrs. H. S. Kent	487	25 0	15 0	,,
1954, Rockhampton ..	A. Maroske	261	10 0	7 6	,,
2527, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. M. Hawley	92	60 0	40 0	,,
2529, Rockhampton ..	James Duhig	168	40 0	20 0	,,
3004, Rockhampton ..	W. Scott	160	17 6	10 0	,,
104, Springsure ..	T. J. Cullen	800	20 0	15 0	Unaltered
217, Springsure	T. J. Cullen	334	20 0	15 0	,,
292, Springsure ..	T. Walsh	1,279	15 0	10 0	,,
543, Springsure ..	Mrs. E. M. Copland	930	15 0	15 0	,,
3993, Toowoomba ..	P. Fox and J. Lee (as Executors)	1,020	15 0	10 0	Readjusted
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
1127, Clermont	M. Salmond	515	12 6	7 6	Readjusted
1128, Clermont ..	Mrs. E. S. Salmond	319	15 0	10 0	,,
	SPECIAL LEASE.				
3794, Rockhampton ..	Mrs. Sarah A. Ireland	399	£16 10s. the lot	20s. the lot	Readjusted
27th May, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
156, Banana	Mrs. A. Miller	313	13 3	4 0	Readjusted
924, Charleville ..	Mrs. S. E. Ballingall	921	7 6	1 6	,,
2119B, Dalby	K. C. McLennan	1,997	6 6	4 0	,,
2120A, Dalby	B. G. Levinge	1,496	6 6	5 0	,,
2897, Dalby	P. Corbett	2,476	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
3172A, Dalby	Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller	1,509	6 6	4 0	,,
3172B, Dalby	J. T. Orchard	1,450	6 6	2 6	,,
3213, Dalby	A. R. Gilmour	2,203	6 0 (part) 3 6 (part)	3 6	Readjusted
3344, Dalby	J. Mundell	2,498	5 0	1 6	,,
3404, Dalby	J. A. Falkenhagen	1,279	5 0	3 0	,,
3415, Dalby	E. A. Geldard	633	4 0	1 6	,,
3420, Dalby	Mrs. L. C. Orchard	1,068	5 0	1 6	,,
3421, Dalby	C. H. Orchard	991	4 0	1 6	,,
3520, Dalby	F. C. O'Hara	1,159	7 0	3 0	Unaltered
3719, Dalby	J. F. Rayner	3,006	6 6	2 6	Readjusted
4339, Dalby	E. M. Salter	1,984	5 0	1 6	,,
4460, Dalby	R. A. Morkham	1,278	5 0	2 0	,,
4688, Dalby	C. Graham	1,208	7 6	3 0	,,
4692, Dalby	C. F. Duffel	1,353	7 6	3 0	,,
4710, Dalby	Mrs. M. H. McDougall	1,202	6 6	2 0	,,
5107, Dalby	J. Boucher	1,877	7 6	4 6	,,
5126, Dalby	Mrs. A. E. Markwell	1,410	5 0	2 6	,,
5127, Dalby	J. I. Markwell	1,254	5 0	2 6	,,
5130, Dalby	J. H. McCorry	2,481	7 6	4 6	,,
5136, Dalby	R. P. B. Markwell	1,192	5 0	2 6	,,
5184, Dalby	H. J. Rayner	644	8 0	2 0	Unaltered
5491, Dalby	Miss V. M. Rayner	1,504	7 7	3 6	Readjusted
5492, Dalby	D. H. Rayner	1,500	6 5	2 0	,,
5555, Dalby	L. L. Grimmett	640	9 1	5 0	,,
6362, Dalby	Public Curator	1,513	5 6	2 6	Unaltered
6653, Dalby	J. L. Ennor	1,843	5 5	3 0	Readjusted
7119, Dalby	J. W. and E. A. Olive	1,279	2 6	2 0	,,
860, Gayndah	N. M. Rule	97	9 6	5 0	,,
968, Gayndah	Wm. Kirk	276	7 8	1 0	,,
2511, Gayndah	Mrs. C. L. Peterson	186	15 0	10 0	,,
356, Goondiwindi ..	G. H. F. Stuart	1,737	2 6	0 6	,,
441, Goondiwindi ..	G. H. F. Stuart	2,598	3 6	0 9	,,
459, Goondiwindi ..	P. A. Wright	4,983	5 0	1 6	,,
469, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. C. M. Wright	4,631	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
558, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. E. M. Wright	4,098	2 6	2 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
27th May, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
976, Goondiwindi ..	J. R. A. Crawley	2,557	5 3	2 6	Readjusted
1233, Goondiwindi ..	A. Pfingst	2,493	7 7	2 6	,,
1234, Goondiwindi ..	A. P. Robinson	2,359	5 0	1 0	,,
1304, Goondiwindi ..	W. W. Allen	2,516	2 6	0 6	,,
1340, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. M. J. Allen	2,557	5 0	2 6	,,
2278, Goondiwindi ..	R. J. M. Allen	2,556	5 0	1 0	,,
2302, Goondiwindi ..	J. Bain	2,293	13 4	3 0	,,
2907, Roma	F. England	2,556	7 6	4 0	,,
3236, Roma	J. Mathioudakis	2,560	8 6	1 3	,,
4015, Roma	A. Syberg	1,249	8 0	3 0	,,
4415, Roma	E. S. Edwards	2,406	11 0	7 6	Unaltered
490, Taroom	J. P. Bell	2,500	5 0	1 0	Readjusted
592, Taroom	T. C. Asplin	1,154	3 6	1 0	,,
679, Taroom	E. Bailey	2,405	2 6	1 0	,,
7239, Toowoomba ..	W. Vaughan	2,385	Nil	Nil	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
7673, Dalby	F. C. O'Hara	12	7 0	3 0	Unaltered
7823, Dalby	J. G. Byrne	958	3 6	2 0	Readjusted
7824, Dalby	J. G. Byrne	320	3 6	2 0	,,
7919, Dalby	D. C. Thorley	2,552	5 0	2 0	,,
8244, Dalby	Mrs. A. Thorley	1,101	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
8406, Dalby	Mrs. A. Thorley	546	5 0	3 0	,,
8478, Dalby	T. J. Moore	1,280	5 0	5 0	,,
8669, Dalby	Miss C. McDougall	1,152	5 0	2 0	Readjusted
8807, Dalby	P. Phillips	1,125	Nil	Nil	,,
2541, Goondiwindi ..	W. B. Robinson	2,517	5 0	Nil	,,
2708, Goondiwindi ..	E. C. Thomas	2,356	Nil	Nil	,,
2709, Goondiwindi ..	Mrs. C. T. Thomas	2,356	Nil	Nil	,,
2710, Goondiwindi ..	Miss G. I. Thomas	2,357	Nil	Nil	,,
2775, Goondiwindi ..	J. L. George	639	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
2808, Goondiwindi ..	R. L. Blomley	2,261	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
2809, Goondiwindi ..	T. S. Blomley, junr.	2,542	5 0	2 6	,,
2810, Goondiwindi ..	T. S. Blomley	2,556	5 0	Nil	,,
2812, Goondiwindi ..	R. L. Blomley	150	5 0	2 6	,,
2823, Goondiwindi ..	E. F. Blomley	2,558	5 0	Nil	,,
2830, Goondiwindi ..	E. H. Hornby	640	5 0	5 0	Unaltered
10895, Nanango ..	J. P. Duff	2,386	13 4	4 0	Readjusted
5274, Rockhampton ..	A. E. Helmrich	833	11 8	5 0	,,
5331, Rockhampton ..	O. F. Neilsen	46	10 0	2 6	,,
4765, Roma	W. J. Hall	1,279	12 6	5 0	,,
4784, Roma	F. Harland	1,277	12 6	5 0	,,
4980, Roma	H. Duke	3,185	9 0	2 6	,,
5470, Roma	J. Hargrave	981	5 0	2 6	,,
5485, Roma	G. Ellis	640	10 0	2 6	,,
5648, Roma	F. Parker	1,209	5 0	Nil	,,
5663, Roma	K. D. Quinlivan	2,328	10 0 (part) 7 6 (part)	2 6	,,
5666, Roma	J. W. Smith	1,278	5 0	3 0	Unaltered
5684, Roma	J. J. Bell	1,277	5 0	Nil	Readjusted
5735, Roma	J. Hargrave	1,278	5 0	Nil	,,
5741, Roma	W. J. Kennedy	340	5 0	Nil	,,
5743, Roma	D. W. Dunstan	1,279	10 0	Nil	,,
5749, Roma	P. McNamara	1,279	Nil	Nil	,,
5754, Roma	M. E. Guyatt	1,276	10 0	2 6	,,
5771, Roma	Mrs. F. V. Cook	1,278	5 0	2 6	,,
5782, Roma	Mrs. A. Ezard	1,105	5 0	2 6	,,
5806, Roma	Mrs. M. Ford	1,279	5 0	Nil	,,
5821, Roma	E. W. Garland	1,279	Nil	Nil	,,
5842, Roma	P. Bain	2,556	5 0	3 6	,,
5906, Roma	W. F. Reid	1,135	5 0	5 0	,,
7412, Toowoomba ..	A. J. C. Thompson	618	Nil	Nil	,,
7773, Toowoomba ..	Mrs. T. Stopper	2,556	8 4	2 6	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
1018, Dalby	R. G. Alexander	153	30 0	30 0	Unaltered
1026, Dalby	L. W. Alexander	146	30 0	30 0	,,
2057, Dalby	J. W. Rush	1,279	10 0	4 0	,,
2191, Dalby	Mrs. J. Wright	19	70 0	35 0	,,
2216, Dalby	Mrs. J. Wright	20	70 0	30 0	Readjusted
2217, Dalby	Mrs. J. Wright	20	70 0	30 0	,,
2218, Dalby	Mrs. C. O'Neill	1,309	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
2219, Dalby	Miss E. W. Geary	156	10 0	6 0	,,
2222, Dalby	W. Graham	319	11 8	6 0	Readjusted
2453, Dalby	Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	727	11 8	5 0	,,
2791, Dalby	W. Graham	268	10 0	5 0	,,
3157, Dalby	A. R. Gilmour	709	10 0	6 0	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
27th May, 1925.					
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS—*continued.*				
3212, Dalby	Public Curator	930	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
3567, Dalby	R. C. Hoare	590	13 4	7 6	Readjusted
3568, Dalby	J. F. Sargeant	640	20 0	12 6	,,
3637, Dalby	S. C. C. Sargent	633	18 4	7 6	,,
4350, Dalby	Mrs. E. Geary	1,197	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
5292, Dalby	Public Curator	49	35 0	20 0	Readjusted
5747, Dalby	E. H. Thamm and E. D. W. Starick ..	473	13 4	4 6	,,
5866, Dalby	Public Curator	82	45 0 (part) 37 6 (part)	30 0	Unaltered
6019, Dalby	Mrs. E. F. C. Dangerfield	922	10 0	3 0	Readjusted
6258, Dalby	C. G. Oakroot	959	10 0	6 0	Unaltered
6838, Dalby	Mrs. S. L. Plant and R. Broadfoot ..	120	20 0	10 0	Readjusted
480, Gayndah	Mrs. H. Gray	635	15 0	10 0	,,
497, Gayndah ..	J. E. Gray	160	15 0	7 6	,,
1144, Gayndah	E. Mogg	432	25 0	7 6	,,
1234, Gayndah	E. A. S. Emmerton	584	20 0	7 6	,,
1298, Gayndah	R. Matthews	490	31 8	15 0	,,
1299, Gayndah	R. Matthews	465	31 8	15 0	,,
1542, Gayndah	W. McLennan	160	35 0	10 0	,,
1550, Gayndah	F. H. Chappell	160	35 0	10 0	,,
1573, Gayndah	W. McLennan	158	35 0	10 0	,,
1807, Gayndah	Mrs. C. L. Peterson	197	25 0	10 0	,,
1835, Gayndah ..	A. M. Ellicombe	308	27 6	10 0	,,
2044, Gayndah ..	W. Williams	244	25 0	7 6	,,
2256, Gayndah	W. Ellicombe	349	27 6	5 0	,,
2279, Gayndah ..	F. H. Chappell	159	35 0	10 0	,,
4299, Gympie ..	W. F. Little	497	15 0	10 0	,,
1311, Inglewood ..	G. French	40	20 0	8 0	,,
6711B, Ipswich ..	J. A. Shepherd	496	10 0	5 0	,,
1325, Maryborough ..	J. Khalu	145	15 0	7 6	,,
1476, Maryborough ..	R. Webb	1,248	23 4	12 6	,,
2394, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	222	10 0	5 0	,,
4281, Rockhampton ..	M. Scully	639	12 6 (part) 10 0 (part)	5 0	,,
2830, Roma	W. J. Kennedy	1,280	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
2832, Roma	Mrs. M. L. Kennedy	639	15 0	5 0	,,
3898, Roma	Mrs. M. L. Kennedy	325	10 0	5 0	,,
1711, Stanthorpe ..	J. A. Murray	628	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
5965, Toowoomba ..	R. Mitchell	537	10 0	5 0	,,
6034, Toowoomba ..	Mrs. S. C. Mitchell	1,026	10 0	5 0	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
7663, Dalby	A. Hill	999	10 0	2 0	Unaltered
7139, Gympie ..	F. H. Carter	257	25 0	15 0	Readjusted
7169, Gympie	J. J. Power	244	25 0	15 0	,,
7463, Gympie	A. Perrett	643	26 8	26 8	Unaltered
10318, Nanango ..	T. Simpson	337	25 10	12 6	,,
4664, Rockhampton ..	E. C. H. McMillan	167	56 8	40 0	Readjusted
4745, Roma	G. Logan	1,256	13 4	5 0	Unaltered
4764, Roma	W. J. Hall	429	13 4	10 0	,,
4769, Roma	A. H. Hall	449	13 4	13 4	,,
4783, Roma	F. Harland	549	13 4	10 0	,,
4852, Roma	H. Ashley	551	13 4	5 0	Readjusted
4888, Roma	T. King	797	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
4912, Roma	G. H. Ezard	1,229	13 4	5 0	Readjusted
4914, Roma	E. T. Tucker	1,279	13 4	5 0	Unaltered
4942, Roma	J. B. Omodei	1,277	13 4	2 6	,,
4985, Roma	E. J. H. Welch	1,278	13 4	6 8	,,
5111, Roma	A. S. Cook	640	13 4	7 6	Readjusted
5116, Roma	Mrs. O. J. Rudge	706	13 4	6 8	Unaltered
5120, Roma	L. J. Ashley	1,278	13 4	3 6	Readjusted
5196, Roma	D. J. O'Donohue	643	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
5200, Roma	R. R. Reinke	1,279	13 4	5 0	Readjusted
5239, Roma	F. Pendall	957	13 4	7 6	Unaltered
5267, Roma	C. H. Crick	639	13 4	6 8	Readjusted
5280, Roma	J. Cassell	773	13 4	7 6	,,
5345, Roma	W. T. Pickup	1,140	13 4	3 6	,,
5444, Roma	J. C. Boyes	1,280	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
5445, Roma	Mrs. E. K. Boyce	1,280	10 0	5 0	,,
5598, Roma	J. G. Quinlivan	601	13 4	3 6	Readjusted
5615, Roma	R. D. Jones	639	13 4	6 8	,,
5772, Roma	Mrs. E. G. Kupfer	1,033	13 4	2 6	,,

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
6th June, 1925.					
	PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
473, Clermont	H. Scharf	132	8 6	5 0	Readjusted
4200, Dalby	T. H. Corcoran	1,272	5 0	2 6	Unaltered
2093, Roma	J. Finnigan	280	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
2202, Roma	J. E. E. Simmons	320	0 6	0 6	Unaltered
2203, Roma	J. E. E. Simmons	319	0 6	0 6	,,
2414, Roma	W. G. Mayne	167	2 6	Nil	Readjusted
2488, Roma	T. Hughes	2,094	8 6	2 6	,,
2611, Roma	H. S. Langton	1,000	7 6	2 6	,,
2645, Roma	W. H. Hando	1,261	6 8	5 0	Unaltered
2801, Roma	E. Whip	1,630	6 6	5 0	,,
2898, Roma	Mrs. A. Horrobin	341	7 0	3 6	Readjusted
2920, Roma	W. Horrobin	312	6 0	3 6	,,
2938, Roma	J. O. Kinchington	3,530	3 6 (part) 5 6 (part)	1 6	,,
2941, Roma	Miss E. E. Kinchington	2,496	3 6	1 6	,,
2942, Roma	Mrs. E. M. Kinchington	2,483	3 6	1 6	,,
2958B, Roma	H. Schormann	308	5 0	1 6	,,
2960, Roma	H. Schormann	535	5 0	1 6	,,
2985, Roma	J. Houston, junr.	2,116	6 0	2 6	,,
3000, Roma	F. Schormann	1,255	6 8	4 0	,,
3001, Roma	Mrs. A. M. Schormann	1,271	6 8	4 0	,,
3019, Roma	J. Limpus	639	8 8	3 0	,,
3022, Roma	W. Horrobin	30	6 0	5 0	,,
3035, Roma	W. Williams	120	Nil	Nil	,,
3048, Roma	E. Conroy	286	8 0	3 0	,,
3077, Roma	J. Murray	1,272	5 0	4 0	,,
3080, Roma	Mrs. H. Houston	3,744	7 0	2 6	,,
3115, Roma	G. Furness	2,035	6 0	2 6	,,
3122, Roma	J. Good	2,075	6 0	3 0	,,
3164, Roma	G. Young	2,553	7 6	3 6	,,
3165, Roma	J. Brodie	2,547	5 0	3 6	,,
3190, Roma	K. Telford	1,086	5 0	5 0	,,
3264, Roma	W. Sims	1,263	6 8	5 0	Unaltered
3278, Roma	Mrs. N. E. Flohr	640	7 6	2 6	Readjusted
3294, Roma	W. G. Mayne	320	Nil	Nil	,,
3399, Roma	W. G. Mayne	850	Nil	Nil	,,
3408, Roma	Mrs. M. A. O'Sullivan	49	10 0	1 0	Unaltered
3423, Roma	E. Whip	632	5 0	2 6	,,
3484, Roma	W. Sims	1,260	6 8	5 0	,,
3492, Roma	W. H. Hando	1,280	6 8	5 0	,,
3535, Roma	G. Telford	1,168	6 8	5 0	Readjusted
3682, Roma	C. W. T. Schefe	1,244	8 0	5 0	,,
3683, Roma	Mrs. H. M. Lang	1,269	7 7	6 0	,,
3685, Roma	Miss K. W. Miller	320	7 6	3 6	Unaltered
3719, Roma	E. J. Telford	1,278	2 9	0 6	Readjusted
3770, Roma	L. S. Harden	984	7 6	3 6	Unaltered
3771, Roma	L. S. Harden	486	7 6	3 6	,,
3772, Roma	L. S. Harden	320	7 6	3 6	,,
3773, Roma	L. S. Harden	214	7 6	3 6	,,
3789, Roma	Mrs. I. Laycock	1,254	5 0	5 0	Readjusted
3813, Roma	J. W. Mansfield	1,279	7 6	4 0	,,
3833, Roma	G. Allen	1,277	5 10	3 0	,,
3872, Roma	J. Greasy	1,302	Nil	Nil	,,
3982, Roma	T. Cox	696	3 0	3 0	,,
3989, Roma	Mrs. M. J. Leahy	1,268	8 0	4 0	,,
3992, Roma	T. Grace	959	5 0	4 0	,,
3993, Roma	G. H. Johnson	637	8 0	3 0	,,
4001, Roma	J. H. N. Mansfield	638	6 0	3 0	,,
4010, Roma	G. Williamson	640	10 6	4 0	,,
4014, Roma	T. Leahy	1,252	8 0	4 0	,,
4030, Roma	J. A. Lindsay	2,496	5 6	1 0	,,
4031, Roma	L. M. Smith	1,256	5 6	3 6	,,
4039, Roma	G. Cormack	1,191	5 6	2 6	,,
4076, Roma	R. F. Grace	319	5 0	4 0	,,
4077, Roma	R. F. Grace	319	5 0	4 0	,,
4079, Roma	R. F. Grace	319	5 0	4 0	,,
4099, Roma	T. Grace	1,211	8 0	4 0	,,
4100, Roma	R. F. Grace	638	8 0	4 0	,,
4101, Roma	G. Allen	963	7 6	4 0	,,
4149, Roma	C. S. Brown	641	8 0	4 0	,,
4208, Roma	R. N. Maller	519	10 6	5 0	,,
4209, Roma	R. N. Maller	518	10 6	5 0	,,
4210, Roma	G. C. Blunden	1,238	8 0	4 0	,,
4352, Roma	S. R. Jones	313	Nil	Nil	,,
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS.				
2597, Goondiwindi	F. Jennings	1,319	7 6	Nil	Readjusted
4708, Roma	D. Smith	602	10 0	3 0	,,
4743, Roma	G. C. Steele	1,180	5 0	3 6	Unaltered

SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS—*continued.*

Selection No. and District.	Lessee.	Area.	Present Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Redetermined Purchasing Price or Capital Value per Acre.	Pear Clearing Conditions.
		Acres.	s. d.	s. d.	
6th June, 1925.					
	PERPETUAL LEASE PRICKLY-PEAR SELECTIONS—*continued.*				
5154, Roma	Mrs. J. Murray	1,420	14 2	5 0	Readjusted
5177, Roma	W. Regan	1,148	14 2	5 0	,,
5206, Roma	O. J. Finnigan	1,832	7 10	2 6	,,
5214, Roma	W. H. Yeoman	1,278	5 0	3 6	,,
5413, Roma	A. Waldron	1,251	6 8	5 0	Unaltered
5443, Roma	T. Byrne	893	10 0	2 6	Readjusted
5498, Roma	Miss I. L. Schneidewent	2,096	8 4	2 6	,,
5516, Roma	E. Frederick	1,194	8 4	4 0	,,
5518, Roma	P. E. Maller	2,013	8 4	5 0	,,
5639, Roma	A. T. Perrett	1,067	14 2	5 0	,,
5654, Roma	Mrs. G. E. Smith	2,469	2 0	2 0	,,
5655, Roma	F. W. Smith	2,507	7 6	2 6	,,
5703, Roma	Mrs. G. E. Dunstan	954	7 6	3 6	,,
5711, Roma	A. W. Schefe	1,193	7 6	3 6	,,
5783, Roma	T. Kirkbride	1,214	5 0	2 6	,,
5820, Roma	E. J. Good	1,983	2 0	2 0	,,
	AGRICULTURAL FARMS.				
639, Clermont ..	H. Scharf	212	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
2221, Dalby	F. Wood	627	11 8	7 6	Readjusted
4677, Dalby	F. Wood	513	15 0	5 6	,,
2158, Gayndah	S. Taylor	325	25 0	10 0	,,
6315, Gympie	A. J. McConnel	340	50 0 (part) 70 0 (part)	50 0	,,
3571, Ipswich	J. Currie	80	15 0	10 0	,,
4036, Ipswich	P. Dwyer	261	10 0	10 0	,,
2002, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	206	10 0	5 0	,,
2468, Rockhampton ..	M. Hanrahan	697	10 0	5 0	,,
3039, Rockhampton ..	C. W. F. Ranger	314	10 0	3 0	,,
3239, Rockhampton ..	C. W. F. Ranger	325	15 0	10 0	,,
683, Roma	J. E. E. Simmons	1,280	15 0	10 6	Unaltered
1210, Roma	J. J. Mawn	516	12 6	9 0	Readjusted
1362, Roma	G. R. Doyle	260	15 0	10 0	,,
1580, Roma	A. Coffee	1,280	15 0	10 0	,,
1737, Roma	G. Munt	108	15 0	10 0	Unaltered
2067, Roma	O. J. Finnigan	160	15 0	7 6	Readjusted
2076, Roma	A. T. Cormack	320	15 0	7 6	Unaltered
2078, Roma	J. W. Mansfield	160	15 0	7 6	,,
2286, Roma	S. York	746	10 0	7 0	,,
2456, Roma	S. Boyce	570	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
2489, Roma	E. F. O'Brien	1,200	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
2529, Roma	R. F. Grace	218	10 0	6 0	Readjusted
2531, Roma	Mrs. A. Tremayne	664	10 0	5 0	,,
2582, Roma	H. Hembrow	318	20 0	10 0	Unaltered
2661, Roma	S. Boyce	234	12 6	5 0	,,
2719, Roma	J. Frampton	656	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
2795, Roma	Mrs. O. M. Mawn	1,210	10 0	4 0	,,
2798, Roma	Mrs. M. M. Boyce	1,280	10 0	6 0	,,
3059, Roma	C. A. Tardent	1,023	10 0	7 6	Unaltered
3149, Roma	Mrs. M. K. Grace	495	10 0	4 0	,,
3219, Roma	T. Grace	131	10 0	5 0	,,
3300, Roma	Mrs. E. A. J. Atkins	1,280	15 0	4 0	Readjusted
3371, Roma	S. Boyce	160	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
3460, Roma	J. M. Moyle	1,273	10 0	3 6	Readjusted
3471, Roma	J. Maher	1,248	10 0	3 6	,,
3494, Roma	K. Telford	867	10 0	5 0	Unaltered
3551, Roma	G. H. Sheridan	1,015	10 0	4 0	Readjusted
3681, Roma	C. W. T. Schefe	1,261	10 0	5 0	,,
3814, Roma	W. F. Schefe	1,029	10 0	7 0	Unaltered
4118, Roma	A. T. Perrett	1,067	15 0	5 0	,,
542, Springsure ..	Mrs. E. M. Copeland	350	15 0	15 0	,,
1626, Springsure ..	C. P. Copland	785	10 0	10 0	,,
23, Surat	Mrs. S. J. Thrupp	3,555	20 0	15 0	Readjusted
	PERPETUAL LEASE SELECTIONS.				
5862, Rockhampton ..	J. T. Hanrahan	1,098	10 0	5 0	Readjusted
4673, Roma	G. C. Schneidewent	1,043	15 10	7 6	Unaltered
4730, Roma	T. Kirkbride	1,200	13 4	7 0	,,
4742, Roma	G. C. Steele	700	13 4	5 0	,,
4797, Roma	A. Waldron	1,248	13 4	7 0	,,
4798, Roma	D. Waldron	1,089	13 4	7 0	,,
4827, Roma	E. E. Adamson	1,280	13 4	3 0	,,
5446, Roma	L. J. C. Boyce	1,236	10 0	5 0	,,

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS.

3rd November, 1924.

P.L.P.P.S. 2610, Gayndah.—Leonard Wain. Area, 109 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. Existing lease to be surrendered, and lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of £1 the lot. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

10th November, 1924.

P.P.S. 3996A, Dalby.—Clarence V. Roberts. Area, 1,109 acres. Purchasing price, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 4481, Dalby.—John B. North. Area, 1,246 acres. Purchasing price, 4s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of £3 the lot. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 7835, Dalby.—Benjamin E. Osmond. Area, 471 acres. Capital value, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of £4 the lot. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

18th November, 1924.

P.L.P.P.S. 5398, Roma.—John Deveney. Area, 1,200 acres. Capital value, nil. On surrender of existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

12th February, 1925.

P.P.S. 687 and 688, Springsure.—J. H. and Miss S. E. Campbell. Total area, 4,643 acres. Purchasing price, 2s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing leases, a prickly-pear lease of the area to be granted to J. H. Campbell at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile and for a term of lease of 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

23rd February, 1925.

P.P.S. 3981, Dalby.—David Reville. Area, 1,235 acres. Purchasing price, 3s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 4016, Dalby.—O. H. C. Bell. Area, 1,099 acres. Purchasing price, 4s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 5104, Dalby.—F. W. Forder. Area, 1,215 acres. Purchasing price, 9s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 5346, Dalby.—A. Nixon. Area, 794 acres. Purchasing price, 3s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 5611, Dalby.—Mrs. H. Treasure. Area, 1,279 acres. Purchasing price, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ½d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 6852, Dalby.—P. Buckley. Area, 1,316 acres. Purchasing price, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 7065, Dalby.—F. J. D. Simpson, junr. Area, 1,247 acres. Purchasing price, 2s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 7066, Dalby.—A. H. Simpson. Area, 1,248 acres. Purchasing price, 2s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8356, Dalby.—Mrs. A. H. Simpson. Area, 1,169 acres. Capital value, 4s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8413, Dalby.—A. D. Fluerty. Area, 1,205 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

3rd March, 1925.

P.P.S. 3778, Dalby.—A. D. Fluerty. Area, 1,237 acres. Purchasing price, 2s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8015, Dalby.—Wm. Ross. Area, 1,448 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.S. 2466, Goondiwindi.—Mrs. E. B. Heathcote. Area, 876 acres. Capital value, 30s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 10s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2467, Goondiwindi.—A. M. V. Heathcote. Area, 822 acres. Capital value, 30s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 12s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2554, Goondiwindi.—Mrs. I. L. Parker. Area, 1,191 acres. Capital value, 22s. 6d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2555, Goondiwindi.—John A. Parker. Area, 1,007 acres. Capital value, 22s. 6d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2557, Goondiwindi.—A. B. Parker. Area, 860 acres. Capital value, 27s. 6d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2565, Goondiwindi.—M. Anderson. Area, 991 acres. Capital value, 25s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

16th March, 1925.

P.P.S. 539, Goondiwindi.—G. C. McNelley. Area, 3,699 acres. Purchasing price, 3s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 7691, Dalby.—Arthur Facer. Area, 285 acres. Capital value, nil. On surrender of the existing lease, the land to be opened for public competition as a prickly-pear lease, at an annual rental of 26s. 8d. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 8234, Dalby.—R. G. P. Markwell. Area, 2,545 acres. Capital value, 3s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 8714, Dalby.—G. E. Marsden. Area, 128 acres. Capital value, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of £1 the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5750, Roma.—Richard Hall. Area, 788 acres. Capital value, 3s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2600, Goondiwindi.—Mrs. Frances C. Killen. Area, 406 acres. Capital value, 17s. 6d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2601, Goondiwindi.—Mrs. Frances C. Killen. Area, 349 acres. Capital value, 20s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

20th March, 1925.

P.P.S. 4131, Dalby.—R. Armstrong. Area, 1,011 acres. Purchasing price, 4s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 5513, Dalby.—A. McIntyre, junr. Area, 313 acres. Purchasing price, part 10s. and part 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 6796, Dalby.—E. D. McLeish. Area, 2,280 acres. Purchasing price, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 25s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 7155, Dalby.—G. C. Sherriff. Area, 320 acres. Purchasing price, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8235, Dalby.—T. Gorman. Area, 2,558 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8672, Dalby.—W. Arnold. Area, 2,043 acres. Capital value, 4s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 8681, Dalby.—A. E. B. Andrews. Area, 479 acres. Capital value, 4s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 678, Taroom.—P. J. Callaghan. Area, 1,855 acres. Purchasing price, 3d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 803, Taroom.—J. Woodside, Area, 2,542 acres. Purchasing price, 6s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.P.S. 804, Taroom.—Mrs. E. B. Woodside. Area, 2,279 acres. Purchasing price, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.S. 846, Taroom.—W. O. Rose. Area, 1,066 acres. Capital value, 15s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 872, Taroom.—C. A. Hay. Area, 2,365 acres. Capital value, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 873, Taroom.—C. Q. Weldon. Area, 1,499 acres. Capital value, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.S. 876, Taroom.—P. J. Ratz. Area, 900 acres. Capital value, 10s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 3s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 900, Taroom.—Mrs. D. G. C. Bell, Area, 1,280 acres. Capital value, 15s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 4s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 917, Taroom.—P. F. Stiller. Area, 1,260 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

26th March, 1925.

P.L.P.P.S. 8467, Dalby.—H. E. Horswood. Area, 198 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 1928, Inglewood.—G. French. Area, 44 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 10s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 10896, Nanango.—T. E. Hanley. Area, 411 acres. Capital value, 16s. 8d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of 3s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 1935, Stanthorpe.—C. O. Smith. Area, 648 acres. Capital value, 43s. 4d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 323A, Surat.—Mrs. A. L. Taylor. Area, 21,146 acres. Purchasing price, 7s. 6d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the land comprised therein, together with the adjoining lands held under occupation license, to be opened for public competition, as a prickly-pear lease, at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S's 542A and 542B and P.L.P.P.S's 844 and 877, Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Schwennesen. Area, 2,357 acres. On surrender of the existing leases, the land comprised therein, in addition to that comprised in Occupation Licenses Nos. 93, 100, 113, and 114, to be granted to the lessees as a prickly-pear lease without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

6th May, 1925.

P.P.S. 3072, Roma.—A. J. Browne. Area, 4,964 acres. Purchasing price, part 5s. 6d. and part 6s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 35s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 1189, Clermont.—A. Casey. Area, 320 acres. Capital value, 15s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5511, Rockhampton.—H. W. Herbert. Area, 61 acres. Capital value, 19s. 2d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

27th May, 1925.

P.P.S. 7172, Dalby.—Mrs. E. A. Pyle. Area, 1,526 acres. Purchasing price, 8s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 25s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 872, Gayndah.—G. M. Gallaty. Area, 107 acres. Purchasing price, 11s. 3d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 20s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 1061, St. George.—Mrs. M. J. Stewart. Area, 2,413 acres. Purchasing price, 5s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 1525, Charleville.—J. E. Hanlon. Area, 1,993 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 20s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 8530, Dalby.—Mrs. J. Wright. Area, 37 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 10s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 8765, Dalby.—E. W. H. Liekefett. Area, 320 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ½d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

A.F. 1691, Stanthorpe.—J. Bland. Area, 6,718 acres. Purchasing price, 10s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 2941, Gayndah.—J. Lane. Area, 1,091 acres. Capital value, 10s. 10d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 3s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 4866, Rockhampton.—Mrs. M. A. Scott. Area, 100 acres. Capital value, 22s. 6d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5724, Rockhampton.—Mrs. F. T. Sheahan. Area, 404 acres. Capital value, 11s. 8d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 7s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5419, Roma.—G. F. Stephenson. Area, 1,277 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 2s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5424, Roma.—J. R. Sinclair. Area, 1,235 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5587, Roma.—E. H. Bell. Area, 1,240 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 921, Surat.—A. Donaldson. Area, 562 acres. Capital value, 15s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

6th June, 1925.

P.P.S. 5401, Dalby.—H. Alexander. Area, 795 acres. Purchasing price, 3s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, together with that comprised in adjoining portion 126, parish of Daandine, at an annual rental of 60s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 2508, Roma.—Mrs. A. M. Collins. Area, 178 acres. Purchasing price, 8s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of £1 the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 3105, Roma.—A. H. Hunt. Area, 2,348 acres. Purchasing price, 6s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years.

P.P.S. 3180, Roma.—A. J. C. Seaby. Area, 120 acres. Purchasing price, 10s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, together with that comprised in Special Lease No. 1824 adjoining, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 3279, Roma.—A. and A. C. Hoffmann. Area, 1,279 acres. Purchasing price, 10s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessees to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 30s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 3571, Roma.—E. Kupfer. Area, 121 acres. Purchasing price, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 60s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 3725, Roma.—Mrs. M. J. Pascoe. Area, 1,237 acres. Purchasing price, 6s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 60s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 3969, Roma.—Mrs. R. A. Simpson. Area, 665 acres. Purchasing price, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.P.S. 295 and P.L.P.P.S. 890, Surat.—Mrs. V. M. MacKenzie. Purchasing price, 2s. and capital value nil per acre respectively. On surrender of the existing leases, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 40s. per square mile. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 4638, Roma.—R. A. Leicht. Area, 170 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 10s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 4639, Roma.—C. H. Leicht. Area, 362 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5000, Roma.—J. W. Leicht. Area, 288 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5107, Roma.—Carl Schafer. Area, 226 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 20s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5158, Roma.—C. Howland. Area, 1,263 acres. Capital value, 3s. 4d. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of 60s. the lot. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.P.P.S. 5729, Roma.—James McDonnell. Area, 2,560 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5777, Roma.—A. V. Rashleigh. Area, 676 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of 40s. the lot, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.P.P.S. 5817, Roma.—Thomas Pick. Area, 231 acres. Capital value, nil per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre. Term of lease, 20 years. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

A.F. 3237, Roma.—Mrs. K. Edwards. Area, 320 acres. Purchasing price, 10s. per acre. On surrender of the existing lease, the lessee to be granted a prickly-pear lease of the area, without pear-clearing conditions, at an annual rental of ¾d. per acre, and for a term of lease of 20 years.

P.L.S. 2578, Goondiwindi.—Mrs. A. Jennings Area, 1,270 acres. Capital value, 10s. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of nil per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 4723, Roma.—A. E. Thomas. Area, 1,206 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 5s. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 4801, Roma.—H. R. Schefe. Area, 1,279 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 3s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

P.L.S. 5188, Roma.—W. H. Yeoman. Area, 1,214 acres. Capital value, 13s. 4d. per acre. The holding to be converted to a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection at a capital value of 3s. 6d. per acre. Pear-clearing conditions readjusted.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1.

PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1925.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Department—Payments to Credit of Fund	100,000	0	0
Sales of pear poison and apparatus ..	*28,445	1	11
	£128,445	1	11

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—			
Commissioners and Office Staff ..	5,754	3	0
Additional Inspectors, Field Officers, and Demonstrators	1,594	12	5
Travelling Expenses—			
Commissioners and Staff	293	7	2
Additional Inspectors, Field Officers and Demonstrators	1,290	17	4
Temporary assistance, overtime, postage, and incidentals	2,061	12	7
Railway fares and freights, printing, stationery, &c.	8,593	4	9
Office furniture, equipment, &c. ..	888	13	1
Special Clearing—Wages and expenses of working gangs	1,063	6	4
Subsidies to Local Authorities—Roads and reserves (exclusive of poison provided)	†1,261	12	10
Purchase of poison and apparatus ..	*42,230	19	3
Purchase of poison drums	8,211	2	3
Wages—Poison store	608	8	9
Rent of store and miscellaneous expenses	219	7	4
Cases, kegs, paper, &c.	94	17	7
Tins	457	2	8
Mines Department—Grant on arsenic issued for pear destruction	1,717	4	11
Distribution of Cochineal insects ..	1,085	8	11
Balance to Credit of Fund at H.M. Treasury	51,019	0	9
	£128,445	1	11

* Stocks of poison and apparatus on hand at 30th June, £12,594 16s. 0d.

† Poison issued for use of Local Authorities, £2,603 5s. 10d.

R. S. ASHLEY, Accountant.

W. L. PAYNE, Chairman;

W. BELL, Secretary.

Appendix 2.

INFORMATION ABOUT PEAR POISONS, ISSUED TO LANDHOLDERS BY THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION.

The Prickly-pear Land Commission, having made arrangements for the distribution of effective poisons at cost price, is now issuing the following information about these poisons. If landholders will read these instructions and suggestions carefully and follow them, they will be saved any possible disappointment and delay, and will be enabled to get effective results from their work and outlay.

The two poisons made available by the Commission are—

(*a*) Arsenic pentoxide, for injecting scattered pear and spraying young plants;

(*b*) Roberts' Improved Pear Poison for spraying old pear.

Arsenic Pentoxide.

Arsenic pentoxide is a chemical product manufactured from arsenic. It is the most powerful pear poison known. It is specially recommended by the Commission as an injection for scattered pear, or as a spray for young plants. When once introduced into the plant it circulates to the extreme segments and to the extremities of the roots, and thus completely destroys the pear plant. One-twelfth of an ounce of arsenic pentoxide will kill a pear plant weighing about 1 cwt. It is extremely easily handled by persons possessing no technical knowledge. The Commission is supplying it to landholders at 9d. per lb. The previous price of exactly the same poison as a proprietary specific was 2s. 6d. per lb.

As supplied by the Commission, arsenic pentoxide is in a dry granulated form. When exposed to the air, however, it soon absorbs moisture therefrom, and breaks down to a kind of thick syrup which quickly corrodes the drums. For this reason, in order to protect landholders from loss and inconvenience in handling, the Commission is packing the arsenic pentoxide in small airtight tins of 8 lb. and 20 lb.

Directions for the Use of Arsenic Pentoxide in the Destruction of Prickly-pear.

For Injecting or Inoculating with Liquid.—Before using arsenic pentoxide it is mixed with four times its weight in water—that is, 2½ lb. of the poison in 1 gallon of water. It should be stirred thoroughly until the arsenic pentoxide is dissolved. Pour the liquid into an injector or stabber and it is ready for use. Use the poison sparingly. A few stabs in the leaves and stem of the plant, injecting a few drops of the poison each time, will completely destroy the largest pear plant. The liquid poison will not deteriorate if exposed to the air. For young plants, only one injection is necessary. This can best be done by using a stabber.

For Spraying.—The liquid poison may be used for atomising young pear. If sprayed with an atomiser on to young pear, it effects a complete kill. Carefully strain the liquid before putting it into the atomiser so as to exclude all sediment. It is not recommended for spraying old growths, as there is no strong acid in the poison to break down the outer tissues of the old pear plants. For atomising old pear, a mixture of arsenic pentoxide and sulphuric acid is needed. This sulphuric acid mixture (Roberts' Poison) may also be obtained from the Commission.

For Inoculating or Injecting with the Dry Poison as Supplied.—If desired, arsenic pentoxide may be used as a dry injection. With an ordinary penknife, slit downwards the edge of the second leaf or segment (from the outside end of any bunch), making a cavity about 2 in. deep, and insert with a spoon or suitable instrument a small piece of the poison about the size of a pea to each separate plant weighing about 1 cwt. For a large plant, a larger quantity is required.

Experiments by Landholders.—As the poison takes only about a month to completely kill the pear, landholders are advised to carry out a few simple experiments for themselves in the use of the poison for injecting and atomising. They will thus speedily learn the right quantities to use.

Caution.—Handle the poison as little as possible with the bare hands. If it gets under the finger-nails or on sores, wash in water, or it will sting. Otherwise, it is not injurious to the operator or his clothes.

Size of Tins and Price.—Arsenic pentoxide is supplied to landholders in 8-lb. tins (6s. each) and 20-lb. tins (15s. each). Orders, therefore, should be in 8-lb. or 20-lb. lots or multiples of these quantities. Cash must be prepaid. It is delivered to any railway station in Queensland free of freight.

Roberts' Improved Pear Poison.

This poison is packed and distributed by O. C. Roberts Limited, Wallangarra, on behalf of the Prickly-pear Land Commission. The former price was 7d. per lb., plus £2 for the drum. The Commission's price is 4d. per lb. and drums free, provided they are properly cared for and returned within about three months of delivery. If not returned they will be debited against the applicant. This poison consists of 20 per cent. arsenic pentoxide and 80 per cent. moderately concentrated sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid burns through the tough outer skin of old pear, thus allowing the arsenic pentoxide to enter and do its work of killing the plant.

Directions for use for the Destruction of Prickly-pear.

Keep Water Handy.—The mixture is packed in drums. Before opening same, get a bottle or vessel of water. If any poison gets on the person it burns severely unless water is poured on the part affected. Water, however, completely neutralises the action of the sulphuric acid and thus prevents injury. When using this poison, always keep a little water available in case it is needed.

Atomising Pear.—For spraying pear, this poison must be used only with a very fine spray or atomiser. A heavier spray wastes poison and gives imperfect results. In pouring the poison from the drum use the pipe bend which is supplied by the Commission at 2s. each. This pipe bend fits the collar on the drums, and should be used when pouring the poison from the drum, both as a protection to the operator and to prevent any waste of poison. Nearly half fill the container of the atomiser and pump up to 120 lb. pressure. A pressure gauge is on the pump which is supplied with every atomiser. It is advisable to pour the poison from the drum into a measure, such as an enamel jug or other similar vessel,

so that the same quantity can be put in the atomiser each time. The poison should then be poured into the atomiser through the funnel strainer, which is also supplied at 2s. each. In spraying, use the poison sparingly. A sharp shot (or spit) of poison on each side of the bulb, and on all woody junctions of old pear, and a light spray over the top of the plant will do the work.

When finishing for the day, use up all the poison that the atomiser contains. Run a bottle of kerosene through it after removing the strainer, whirl disc, and nozzle jet. Put these in a jam tin of kerosene until you are ready to use them again. Then stuff the nozzle body with a kerosene rag. *Do not clean out with water.* Occasionally, the filling stopper on the container of the atomiser and the wheel valve require a little vaseline. The nozzle jet requires vaseline every time you fill the machine.

Injecting Pear.—This poison may also be used with an injector or stabber on scattered bunches of pear. A few stabs in the leaves and stem of the plant, injecting a few drops of the poison each time, will completely destroy the largest pear plant. For young pear only one injection is necessary.

Instruction and Advice to Landholders.—Should landholders desire information and advice as to the purchase of cheap and effective pear stabbers or atomisers, they should communicate with the District Land Office or the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane. On request, leaflets giving information on these subjects will be forwarded. Landholders will also be instructed in the use of atomisers, free of charge, on personal application to the District Land Office or Local Prickly-pear Land Ranger.

Take Care of Drums.—The drums in which Roberts' Poison is packed are the property of the Prickly-pear Land Commission and must be returned to Wallangarra within three months of date of receipt. Railage of empties will be free. At present, no charge is being made to landholders for these drums. The continuance of this practice will depend upon the manner in which the drums are handled by the landholders, who are requested to use every care. The drums must be kept well stoppered and airtight. After extracting all poison, rinse out the drum well with water to minimise risk of corrosion. If drums are not returned to Wallangarra within three months, they must be paid for, unless permission to retain them longer has been given. This permission will be given to meet special cases.

How to Order Poisons.—Orders for arsenic pentoxide or Roberts' Poison must be on the prescribed form, which is obtainable from the nearest District Land Office. Orders may be sent to the nearest District Land Office or to the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

Cash must Accompany Order.—If payment is made by cheque, please add exchange. The Commission is cutting prices to the utmost, and it is only by the co-operation and prompt payments by landholders that these prices can be continued.

The Commission is endeavouring to help landholders by its various activities, and landholders are requested to assist the Commission by strictly following these instructions.

Grazing Stock while Poisoning.

Many landholders who are experienced in the use of arsenic pentoxide and Roberts' Poison allow stock to graze in the paddocks that are being poisoned and have no losses. The poisons are applied so sparingly that it would be difficult for stock to eat enough pear to be poisoned. Landholders must, however, use their own discretion in this matter. The Commission cannot accept responsibility for any stock losses.

When to use Poisons.

The poisons supplied by the Commission may be used all the year round. The best and quickest results, however, are obtained during the hot months, say, from September to April. More care is needed in applying the poisons in winter months to obtain good results. The ideal time for using the poisons is on a hot day after rain. Should rain fall within twelve hours after spraying it may neutralise the action of the poison, which will then have little effect on the pear.

Comparison With Old Methods.

Modern methods of poisoning reduce costs considerably. The old method of spraying and slashing the pear, and again spraying with a solution of arsenic, soda, and salt, is very costly in the labour and time involved. Moreover, the salt in this solution makes the poisoned pear much more likely to be eaten by stock. The use of arsenic pentoxide or Roberts' poison minimises both labour and risk to stock. These poisons also can be applied at about one-tenth of the cost of the old method of digging up the pear, stacking, and burning it.

Summary of Commission's Recommendations.

Landowners are advised to use the solution of arsenic pentoxide and water for dealing with young pear, and for injecting scattered bunches of all sizes. It is the cheapest and most convenient poison to use. When mixed for use it costs less than 2d. per lb. Roberts' Poison should be used as a spray on thick pear, particularly on old pear which needs the sulphuric acid to break down the outer tissues.

This pamphlet is issued by direction of the Commission.

Wm. Bell, Secretary.

Appendix 3.

INFORMATION ISSUED TO LANDHOLDERS BY THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION.

Atomisers.

Following its policy of destroying prickly-pear with suitable and effective poisons, and of making such poisons and the necessary apparatus as cheap and accessible as possible for all landholders, the Prickly-pear Land Commission has completed arrangements with Mr. C. E. Propert, manufacturing engineer for O. C. Roberts, Limited, for the supply of poison atomisers, guns, and other apparatus at greatly reduced prices, and Mr. Propert guarantees that every article supplied is effective for its purpose.

How to Order Atomisers, Guns, &c.

By observing the following directions, landholders will receive their atomisers and outfits with the least trouble and loss of time. A complete price list is appended, on which are shown the old prices existing when the Commission assumed office in April, 1924, and the new prices at which the apparatus and various parts are now being made available by the Commission. When ordering an atomiser, landholders are strongly advised to order also an operator's outfit, the use of which will greatly facilitate the smooth and efficient working of the atomiser. The atomisers and outfits are obtainable direct from the Commission, delivered free of railage anywhere in Queensland. Cash must accompany orders, which should be addressed to—

The Secretary,
Prickly-pear Land Commission,
Executive Buildings, Brisbane.

Spare parts may also be obtained from the Commission at the prices quoted.

How to Use.

The container of the atomiser should be nearly half filled with poison. A little more than half of the container is required for air pressure. With the pump which is supplied with each atomiser, pump up to 120 lb. pressure. The higher the pressure, the finer the spray, the less poison used, and the more perfect spray effected. In spraying, use the poison sparingly; a sharp shot (or spit) of poison on each side of the bulb and on all woody junctions of old pear, and a light spray over the top of the plant, will do the work. In pear up to three years old a sharp shot at the bulb on one side and a quick spray over the top of the leaves will prove sufficient.

Poison Guns.

The Commission also has arranged with Mr. Propert for a number of poison guns, which will be available to landholders at 50s. each. This latest gun is an efficient apparatus for use in scattered pear and produces a fine spray or spit as may be required. It is made of non-corrosive metals. The barrel holds about 2¼ pints of liquid poison; it is provided with a trigger of a size sufficient to allow the full hand ample play upon it, and attached to the gun is a stout bayonet so placed that the poison discharged from the gun must trickle into the wound made by the bayonet.

Care of Apparatus.

When finishing with the atomiser for the day, use up all the poison in the container. Run a bottle of kerosene through after you have removed the strainer, whirl disc, and nozzle. Keep these in kerosene till ready to use again. Stuff nozzle body with a kerosene rag. *Do not clean out with water.* Occasionally, the filling stopper requires grease, also the wheel valve. The nozzle jet requires vaseline every time you fill the machine.

After using poison gun, always remove capjet and whirlplate, press trigger back, and drop a little oil into cylinder and around gland. The plunger must always be kept well oiled.

This pamphlet is issued by direction of the Commission.

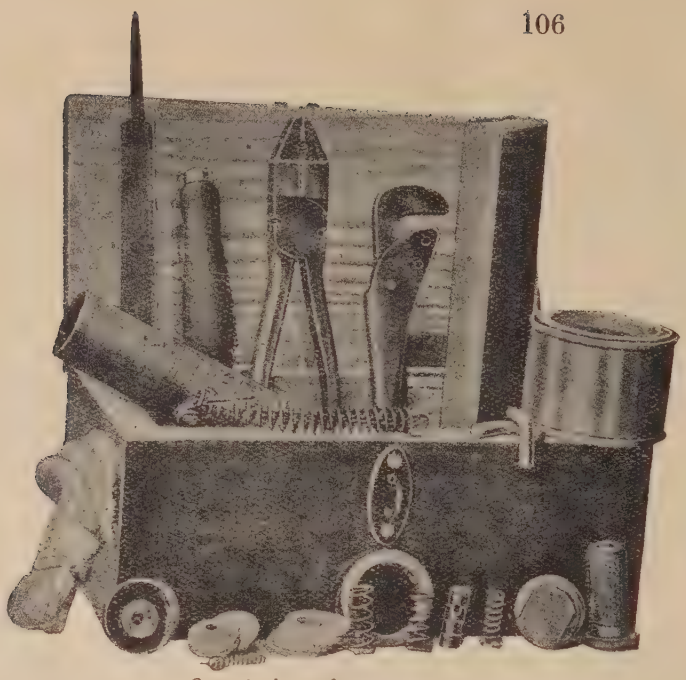
Wm. Bell, Secretary.

Price List of Atomiser and Parts.

No. of Part.	—	Old Price. £	s.	d.	New Price. £	s.	d.
	Atomiser and Parts.						
..	Atomiser, complete, ready for use ..	8	10	0	5	10	0
1	Container	3	10	0	2	0	0
2	Delivery pipe	0	10	0	0	7	6
3	Delivery pipe clamp nut	0	3	6	0	2	6
..	Needle valve and stopper, complete; comprising 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	0	17	6	0	10	0
4	Needle valve body	0	7	6	0	5	0
5	Needle valve spindle with wheel ..	0	4	0	0	2	6
6	Needle valve nipple		..		0	1	0
7	Needle valve gland	0	2	0	0	1	9
8	Needle valve clamping wing nut ..	0	5	0	0	3	6
9	Lead washer for delivery pipe ..		..		0	0	3
10	Rubber washer for filler stopper ..	0	0	3	0	0	1
11	Strap	0	6	6	0	5	0
12	Spanner	0	2	6	0	2	3
13	Pump, complete, with pressure gauge	1	5	0	1	2	6
14	Pressure gauge for pump		..		0	10	0
15	Acorn connection		..		0	1	6
16	Rubber washer for acorn connection		..		0	0	3
	Check valve for pump, with spring and leather washer		..		0	1	0
	Leather pump bucket..		..		0	0	9
	Nozzle and Parts.						
17	Nozzle, complete, with combination jet	2	2	0	1	5	0
17A	Nozzle body	1	5	0	0	12	6
18	Nozzle valve spindle	0	6	6	0	4	6
19	Adjusting stop collar	0	3	0	0	2	6
20	Vulcanite poppet		..		0	0	4
	Combination jet, complete, comprising 21, 21A		..		0	4	6
21	Jet holder		..		0	3	6
21A	Jet		..		0	1	0
22	Whirl disc	0	3	0	0	2	6
23	Rubber washer for nozzle	0	0	3	0	0	1
24	Strainer	0	3	0	0	2	6
25	Thumb screw		..		0	0	9
26	Spring		..		0	0	6
27	Trigger handle	0	3	9	0	3	6
28	Connector	0	3	6	0	1	0
	Automatic shut-off, complete; comprising 25, 29, 30		..		0	2	3
29	Automatic shut-off, spring only ..		..		0	0	9
30	Automatic shut-off, collar only ..		..		0	0	9
31	Automatic shut-off, thumb screw only		..		0	0	9
	Funnel with strainer		..		0	2	0
	Bend for emptying poison from drum		..		0	2	0
	Poison Gun		..		2	10	0
	Operator's outfit, complete .. .	1	10	0	1	5	0

Price List.—Spare Parts of Gun.

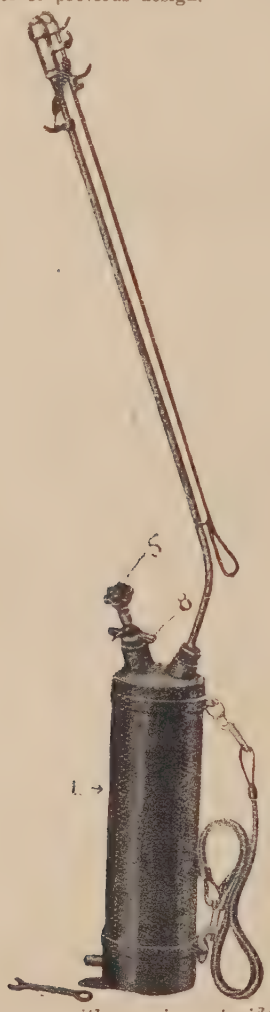
	s.	d.
Stopper	2	6
Stopper washer	0	1
Cylinder	7	6
Cylinder lead washer	0	1
Trigger	5	6
Connecting link	2	6
Plunger	4	0
Plunger connector	3	6
Plunger extension rod	3	6
Gland	2	6
Spring	1	6
Spring cylinder	3	0
Cap (jet)	2	6
Jet	1	6
Whirlplate	1	6
Plunger seat	1	6
Bayonet	3	6
Bayonet screws	0	9
Packing rings, rubber	0	3
Packing rings, vulcanite	0	9



Operator's outfit.

NOTE.—When ordering outfit, state if for use with 1923 atomiser or previous design.

Poison gun for use with arsenic pentoxide or Roberts' poison.



Atomiser for use with arsenic pentoxide or Roberts' poison.

WORKING DIRECTIONS.

Place atomiser upright, as shown. Put poison in container (No. 1) nearly half-full. Use an old enamel teapot with spout for filling. Screw No. 8 down until it is airtight. This can be done by hand. Open the wheel-valve (No. 5) and attach pump. Pump up pressure to 120 lb. The pressure gauge is on the pump. Close wheel-valve (No. 5) tightly, take off the pump and the atomiser is ready for use.

Appendix 4.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS PARAGRAPHS APPEARING FROM TIME TO TIME IN REGARD TO PRICKLY-PEAR BIOLOGICAL MATTERS.

15th April, 1924.

COMMISSION OPERATING.

DECLARATION OF AIMS.

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COCHINEAL INSECT.

Mr. Payne reviewed at length the research conducted by various scientists into the use of cochineal insects in combating prickly-pear. He said that in their native country the parasites and predators exercised an enormous controlling effect on the destructive powers of the "Chico" cochineal, and it was only by eliminating them that decisive results could be obtained here. Reports have been coming to hand as to the wonderful spread of the cochineal insects that had been privately liberated by Mr. A. T. Clerk, but all expectations of good results being obtained by this species of insect were based on the hope that they would be much more successful here in eradicating the pear than they had been in their native land. It was likely that they would exercise in time a powerful influence in breaking down the denser pear, but it was, as yet, too early to claim that decisive results had been obtained in the field. The Commission must insist on the actual destruction of the pear, and any means might be used by tenants which would accomplish this result. The infestation of cochineal alone had not eradicated the ordinary pest pear on any large scale up to the present, and, therefore, the adoption of this means by itself could not be regarded

by the Commission as a performance by a tenant of his pear clearing conditions. The Commission's policy would be to urge the continuance of scientific endeavour, to co-operate as far as possible therein, and to administer in a practical way any discoveries science may make. Mr. Payne pointed out that the yearly spread of over 800,000 acres must be considered, and that, at least, be stopped. It would be fatal to adopt a policy of "wait and see." The purpose of the Commission was the destruction of the pear, and all its funds would be used towards that object.

* * * * *

5th June, 1924.

BIOLOGICAL CHECKS.—THE COMMISSION'S ATTITUDE.

"Because this Commission is not the official body in charge of biological activities, it must not be inferred that the Commission is opposed to this means of dealing with the pear menace. On the contrary, we heartily support it. There is room for all methods of destruction, and we strongly believe that biological activities should be extended and intensified. We are advocating this course, and will endeavour to see that the biological movement is made practical and progressive."

These remarks were made by the Chairman of the Prickly-pear Land Commission (Mr. W. L. Payne) yesterday, when discussing a motion which he said had been passed by the Mount Debatable Local Producers' Association, urging that the Commission should not take action to interfere with the cochineal insects that had been privately liberated.

He said that already the Board had approached the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board, with a view to hastening the distribution and spread of "Chico" cochineal throughout certain densely infested districts. The Queensland Board thought that the distribution of cochineal insects in Queensland should be controlled by the State in the interests of the community. It was hoped that some arrangement with the Commonwealth Board on the lines mentioned might shortly be made.

It was clear that biological activities in dense pear areas were desirable, for even if, after a long course of years, they did not eventually succeed, they would, at least, do a considerable amount of good. But, while waiting for the achievement of definite biological results, the Commission would insist on the destruction of scattered pear by more rapid and certain means. Actual results in clearing lightly infested areas were essential. There was danger in delay—and the Commission intended to see that there was no delay in using proven chemical means to check the further spread of pear and to eradicate it in lightly infested areas.

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16th July, 1924.

FIGHTING "PEAR."—PREVENTION OF SPREAD.—THE COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Poisons v. Biology.

* * * * *

For the present scattered pear would be concentrated upon and eradicated by means of effective poisons. The pear poison being issued to landholders was so destructive to vegetable growths that a few drops only would kill ordinary sized pear plants. There was little or no danger to the operator. Dense pear, at all events for the time being, would be left for biological experiments. The Commission had been in communication since May last with the scientific authorities controlling biological activities, urging definite action in this matter. The Commission supported biological activities for dense pear areas, and had no objection to tenants infecting densely infested areas with cochineal. In fact, the Commission hoped shortly to be in a position to facilitate the free distribution of cochineal. But scattered pear could not be permitted to exist in the hope that some natural agency might overtake and destroy it. This would be a policy fraught with immense danger to the State. After all, that was only the lazy man's way so far as clearing scattered pear was concerned, but the lazy and indifferent landholder was largely responsible for the present state of prickly-pear infestation in Queensland to-day. Biological activities, nevertheless, had an important place in the pear campaign. They were likely to be a very important factor—a valuable ally—in dealing with the denser pear, but it would be folly to consider them at all in the eradication of scattered pear. In the present state of our knowledge, scattered pear must be dealt with by poisons. No responsible person would give advice to the contrary.

The Landholders' Duty.

Applications for poison promptly should be made by the landholders to the Commission. On the prescribed application forms, which were obtainable at the District Land Offices, was printed a great deal of information about poisons which would be useful to the users. The Commission desired to help landholders all it possibly could. It will shortly commence to exercise its judicial functions, to review rents of Crown tenures, to extend leases, and impose reasonable pear clearing conditions. Crown tenants would expect "a fair go" when their cases came to be dealt with. They certainly would get it. But the measure of the concessions which they would be granted at the expense of the State would be proportionate to the work they were doing in the interests of the State, in beneficially using their land, and in maintaining the whole or part of their holdings free from pear. That was all the *bonâ fide* landholder would either ask for or expect, and that was all that any man would get from the Commission. Good resolutions and promises would be of no avail. It was actual results that counted, and actual results would be looked for by the Commission in every case.

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2nd August, 1924.

COCHINEAL INSECTS.—FREE DISTRIBUTION.

Vigorous Action by Commission.

The Prickly-pear Land Commission has announced its policy in regard to the distribution of cochineal insects as follows:—

The Prickly-pear Land Commission has concluded arrangements with the Commonwealth authorities, who are in charge of prickly-pear biological activities, for a vigorous and widespread distribution of cochineal insects.

The Commission has had the matter in hand since its appointment a few months ago, and definite arrangements have now been made. In accordance with the plan of campaign that was recently outlined the Commission intends to distribute cochineal to landholders and Local Authorities, free of charge, so that an organised attempt may be made to deal biologically with dense pear areas. Biological methods have an extensive field for operation in the area of 11,000,000 acres of densely infested land, the cost of clearing which by other means may, at present, be regarded as prohibitive. Scattered pear, however, must be eradicated by effective poisons which are obtainable from the Commission. The supply by the Commission of cochineal insects must not be regarded by landholders as any departure fom this fundamental principle. The intention is to use each agency to the utmost in its proper sphere.

Distribution of cochineal will commence in about a month's time, so that landholders may have the benefit of the rapid multiplication of the insects during the summer months. These insects appear to be the most promising of the biological agencies. Distributing centres will be established at Dulacca and Westwood

(Q.C.R.), and from these places the insects will be spread broadcast, so that the maximum result that biological treatment can give may be attained.

No Danger.

The public may rest assured that there is now no danger in a systematic distribution of the cochineal.

Extensive experiments have been carried out by the Commonwealth scientific authorities, which prove that the insects are harmless to economic crops, and therefore it is now safe to go ahead and deal with the matter on a large scale. The action of cochineal in destroying the ordinary pest pear is slow, and it is only by large scale operations that any appreciable results can be hoped for.

For the immediate present it will be possible for free distribution to take place over about one-half only of the total area of infestation. Similar action in regard to the remaining half will, in the public interests, have to be slightly delayed. The reason for this is apparent if one has regard to the history of prickly-pear, and its insect enemies in their original home.

Cochineal in America.

America is the original home of the prickly-pear. It has not become a serious pest in North or South America, mainly because nature has provided a system of checks and controls by means of parasitic and predatory insects. Amongst these insects are the different varieties of cochineal which we are discussing. The pear pest has overrun part of Queensland because it was introduced here without any of its natural controls, and, moreover, there were no indigenous agencies to hold it in check. Under these conditions pear has spread in Queensland in a more devastating manner than in any country in the world.

The biological movement which was commenced in 1912 had as its object the introduction into Queensland of such insects as would either wholly destroy the pear or at least hold it in check, while at the same time being themselves harmless to economic crops. The most virile of these cactus-destroying insects have accordingly been introduced here. But in their country of origin these natural enemies of the pear are themselves attacked by other insects, and their harmful effect on the pear is thus minimised. In the course of time a natural balance has been reached; the pear and the other organisms are now living side by side, the one preying on the other, and none of them materially increasing.

Objects of Biological Movement.

In starting the biological movement it was hoped that if the insect enemies of the pear were introduced to Queensland free from their natural parasites or predators they would have a clear run, and possibly subdue the pear. But other parasites and predators, native to Queensland, and not found in America, have to be guarded against as far as possible. What the effect of these will eventually be on the cochineal time alone will show.

Amongst such purely local predators of the cochineal is a certain ladybird which entomologists state to be a native of the coastal region only. Although it is evident that this ladybird has not seriously affected the work of the cochineal to date, it is nevertheless deemed advisable to take precautions against its spread into regions where it either does not exist at present, or exists only in small numbers.

With this object in view it has been decided, for the purposes of biological work, to divide the pear-infested area into two divisions, eastern and western. The eastern division will comprise a strip of territory extending from the coast inland for approximately 200 miles. The dividing line between the eastern and western division will run from Inglewood to Yeulba, thence north to Taroom, thence along the Dawson Range west of Baralaba to Duaringa, on the Central Railway.

Plan of Distribution.

Within the eastern division cochineal will be distributed to landholders free of charge. Applications for the insects should be made on the prescribed forms, which are obtainable from the Commission and from all District Land Offices. Insects will not be supplied for scattered pear. Directions how to distribute the cochineal will be sent to landholders with each case of infested segments. Action will also be taken to infect vacant areas of Crown lands. It is hoped to be able to supply some thousands of cases, and thus give the cochineal a decided impetus in its work of destruction.

Within the western division, insects obtained exclusively from the Commonwealth Board's laboratories will be liberated. To spread the "private" insects westward from the present centres of infestation might easily lead to a continuous and widespread distribution of the ladybird predator. It is clearly advisable to avoid this, particularly if the western division can be systematically infected by other means. Accordingly the Commission has made arrangements to take each month, commencing immediately, deliveries of all available insects from the Commonwealth laboratories, and spread them at hundreds of different centres throughout the western division. It is expected that in a short time they will have spread enormously, and will then be available to landholders. These insects, unlike those nearer the coast, will be free from any parasite or predator.

For the present, distribution direct to landholders in the western division will not be made.

Varieties of Cochineal.

There are four strains of cochineal insects in the Commonwealth laboratories, "Chico," "Arizona," "Texas," and "Indian."

The Board's "Chico" is the same strain as the cochineal introduced privately and liberated at Dulacca and elsewhere. "Arizona" and "Chico" readily attack the ordinary inermis pear, while "Texas" is particularly effective in the destruction of Gayndah pear. "Indian" cochineal completely destroys the thin-leafed Monacantha pear, which, however, does not compare with the other species of prickly-pear as a serious pest.

The Commission will immediately spread "Texas" cochineal throughout the Gayndah district, and "Chico" throughout the whole of the eastern division. Both "Arizona" and "Chico" cochineal will be spread in the western division.

Prospects of Success.

The Commission is actively distributing cochineal because it recognises that all available agencies for the destruction of pear are needed, and must be pushed with vigour. But in some quarters there seems to be undue optimism as to what the cochineal may accomplish. It will be a factor—a big factor—in dealing with dense pear infestation. For scattered pear it is of little value. That is why scattered pear must be dealt with by poisons. Even under favourable conditions in dense pear areas the ultimate result of the cochineal is largely problematical, but it is certain that much good will be done in considerably reducing the density of the pear. This, alone, will justify the action now being taken.

We would like to say that we much appreciate the co-operation of the Commonwealth Board in this matter, and particularly the active assistance given to us by Mr. W. B. Alexander, M.A., the officer in charge of scientific investigations at Sherwood.

Appendix 5.

LOCAL AUTHORITY VALUATIONS.

(*Section* 218 *of* "*The Local Authorities Acts,* 1902-1924.")

Mode of making valuation.

218. In the valuation of land the following rules shall be observed:—

(1) Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the value of any rateable land (including land held from the Crown under perpetual lease tenure, and land held from the Crown under special lease under section one hundred and seventy-nine of "*The Land Act of* 1910," and land held from the Crown under any tenure by the terms of which the occupier is bound to eradicate and destroy noxious weeds or plants on the land and the rent payable for the year in which the valuation is made is accordingly a quit rent or nominal rent and an estate in fee-simple of the land cannot be acquired) shall be estimated at the fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee-simple in the same neighbourhood.

(2) In the case of land held under gold-mining lease the value of the land shall be deemed to be a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the annual rent payable under the lease at the time when the valuation is made, without regard to the value of any improvements made or work done upon the land, and without regard to any metals or minerals contained or supposed to be contained in it.

In the case of lands held under any other tenure peculiar to gold fields or mineral fields, the value of the land shall be estimated at the fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee-simple in the same neighbourhood, or if there is no land held in fee-simple in the same neighbourhood then at one and one-half times the fair average value of the land of the same quality and held under the same tenure in the same neighbourhood, but without regard in either case to the value of any improvements made or work done upon the land, or to any metals or minerals contained or supposed to be contained in it; or, at the option of the Local Authority, in the case of mineral leases situated on mineral fields or miners' homestead leases, the value of the land shall be deemed to be a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the annual rent payable under such lease at the time when the valuation is made, without regard to the value of any improvements made or work done upon the land, and without regard to any metals or minerals contained in it.

In the case of lands situated on gold fields or mineral fields, each holding or tenement shall be deemed to be a separate portion of rateable land and valued accordingly, notwithstanding that the same land or any portion of the same land is held under two or more distinct forms of tenure.

(3) Save as herein otherwise provided, in the case of land held under lease or license from the Crown under the laws in force for the time being relating to the occupation and use of Crown lands, the value shall be deemed to be a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the annual rent payable under the lease or license at the time when the valuation is made.

(4) In the case of land which is held under lease or license from the Crown under the laws in force relating to the occupation and use of Crown lands, and where under the terms of his tenure the occupier is bound to eradicate and destroy noxious weeds or plants on the land, and the rent payable for the year in which the valuation is made is accordingly a quit rent or nominal rent or reduced rent, then, if an estate in fee-simple in such land may in pursuance of the laws aforesaid be acquired by the occupier or any other person immediately or at a future time, the value of such land shall be estimated at the amount which a purchaser might at the date of valuation be reasonably expected to give for the assignment of the lease or license with all its accompanying rights and obligations, other than structural improvements, taking into consideration the uses to which the land in its then state might reasonably be put: Provided that no separate portion of such land shall be valued at a less sum than at the rate of five shillings for every acre of land comprised therein.

(5) In the case of land, whether held from the Crown under the laws in force for the time being relating to the use and occupation of Crown lands, or otherwise, and in respect of which an estate in fee-simple may be acquired by the occupier, or any other person, immediately or at a future time with or without fulfilment of any conditions, the value of the land shall be estimated at the fair average value of unimproved land of the same quality held in fee-simple in the same neighbourhood.

(6) When more persons than one are in separate occupation of a building erected upon any portion of rateable land each of them shall be deemed to be in occupation of a part of the land, and the value of such part shall be taken to bear the same proportion to the value of the whole of the land as the value of the part of the building occupied by him bears to the value of the whole of the building.

(7) No separate portion of rateable land shall be valued in the case of a Town at less than thirty pounds, or in the case of a Shire at less than twenty pounds:

Provided that the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that in the case of any Town or Shire which, or any part of which, is comprised within a gold field or mineral field the minimum value under this subsection shall be reduced to such sum, not less than ten pounds, as he may fix.

(8) When the same person is the owner of two or more parcels of unoccupied land adjoining each other, such parcels shall be taken as one portion.

(9) When land is held by trustees under a grant from the Crown, or under a Statute, subject to restrictions upon the mode of its use, the value of the land shall be estimated at a reduced amount, and the amount of the reduction shall be proportionate to the extent by which the availability of the land for profitable use is reduced by reason of such restrictions.

Appendix 6.

RULES OF COURT.

Department of Public Lands,
Brisbane, 26th February, 1925.

THE Prickly-pear Land Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, has made the following Rules of Court under "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923."

W. McCORMACK,
Secretary for Public Lands.

RULES OF COURT FOR REGULATING THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND COMMISSION, AND OF THE WARDEN'S COURT.

1. In these Rules of Court, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms shall have the meanings set against them respectively, that is to say:—

"Commission"—The Prickly-pear Land Commission;

"*Gazette*"—The *Queensland Government Gazette;*

"Minister"—The Secretary for Public Lands or other Minister of the Crown for the time being charged with the administration of the Act;

"The Act"—"*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923";

"The Principal Act"—"*The Land Act of* 1910" with its several amendments, and all Regulations in force for the time being thereunder.

Forms.

2. The forms set forth in the Schedule hereto shall be used for the purposes for which they are respectively applicable.

Seal.

3. The official seal of the Prickly-pear Land Commission shall have a device or impression of the Royal Crown, with a label surrounding the same with this inscription, "The Seal of the Prickly-pear Land Commission, Queensland."

Records.

4. The Secretary shall keep the following records:—

(i.) A record of all matters entered for hearing before the Commission;

(ii.) A register of all fees paid to the Commission;

(iii.) A record of all proceedings before the Commission and of all orders and decisions made therein.

Signing of documents.

5. All documents directed by these Rules to be signed by the Secretary may be signed by the person for the time being performing the functions of the Secretary.

Subpœnas.

6. Subpœnas, summonses, and other documents may be issued by the Secretary on payment of the prescribed fees.

Service of notices on Secretary.

7. Any notice required to be given to the Secretary and any affidavits or other documents required to be filed with the Secretary shall be delivered or transmitted to him at his office in Brisbane, unless the Commission is sitting elsewhere than in Brisbane, in which case the courthouse or other building where the Commission is sitting shall be taken to be the Secretary's Office for the purpose of this rule in reference to matters coming on for hearing at such courthouse or other building.

Service of notices by Secretary.

8. All notices to be given by the Secretary may be sent by post in a letter to the last known place of abode or business of the person to whom notice is to be given, and the envelope within which such notice is sent shall bear the following endorsement, "If not delivered within seven days, to be returned to the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane."

Substituted service.

9. When the place of abode or business of any party concerned in any proceeding is not known or cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or where for any other reason notice cannot be given in accordance with the last preceding rule, the Commission may give such directions for the substitution for such notice of advertisements in a newspaper or newspapers as in its opinion are best suited to the circumstances of the case. On any such directions being carried out, notice shall be deemed to have been given.

Chamber jurisdiction.

10. The judicial business of the Commission shall be conducted, as far as practicable, in chambers. Evidence may be given by any of the parties in chambers and proceedings be regulated as directed by the Commission. At least four days' notice shall be given by the Secretary to all parties concerned, unless the parties have intimated their intention of not attending.

Open courts.

11. Open courts shall be held by the Commission only if all parties desire or any of the parties desires a hearing in open court and in the opinion of the Commission good reasons for such a course exist, or if, in any case, the Commission is of the opinion that public interests will be best served by ordering an open court hearing. Open courts so held shall be designated "Prickly-pear Land Courts."

The Crown shall be made a party to all matters heard in open court. At the hearing of cases in open court, the Commission may give liberty to any party to make any application relating thereto in chambers, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, adjourn any case into chambers.

The Commission shall cause notice of the times and places at which its open court sittings will be held to be published by the Secretary in the *Gazette*. Any such notice may in like manner be varied or withdrawn.

The Secretary shall give to all parties concerned not less than fourteen days' notice of the sittings of the Commission in open court.

Exercise of judicial functions.

12. The judicial functions conferred and imposed upon the Commission must be exercised and performed by the Chairman or by at least two members of the Commission sitting together, in respect of the following matters:—

(1) Appeals from the decision of a warden;

(2) Determining on reference by the Minister as to the liability of a holding to forfeiture under the provisions of section 132 of the Principal Act;

(3) Determining the area that may be made available to a lessee on the expiration of any existing lease of a pastoral holding or grazing selection, as a priority selection in terms of section 72 of the Principal Act;

(4) Dealing with notices by lessees that they desire their holdings to be considered in terms of section 19 of the Act.

In all other matters all such functions may be exercised and performed by one member of the Commission sitting alone.

Majority decisions.

13. The Chairman shall preside at any sitting of the Commission, of the whole or consisting of one other member only, but in his absence one of the members, with the concurrence of the other, shall act as presiding officer at a sitting.

The decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Commission.

When two members only are present at a sitting, the decision of the presiding member shall prevail and be the decision of the Commission in any matter in which there may be a difference of opinion, but at the discretion of the members the matter may be postponed for the consideration of the Commission as a whole.

Certificates.

14. The Secretary shall, if required by any of the parties interested, prepare a certificate of any order of the Commission, and shall sign the same and affix thereto the seal of the Commission.

A duplicate of every certificate issued as aforesaid shall be filed by the Secretary.

Compliance with the provisions of section 29 not necessary in certain cases.

15. At the discretion of the Commission a report and valuation by the Crown and a valuation by the lessee need not, as required by section 29 of the Principal Act, be furnished to the Commission where the lessee has

given notice in terms of sections 18 and 19 of the Act, to have his holding reviewed by the Commission, or where notice of election by the lessee, in terms of "*The Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment Act of* 1923," has been referred by the Minister to the Commission. Any evidence whatsoever given or adduced in the Land Court or Land Appeal Court in any prior proceedings under the Principal Act may be admitted and used by the Commission acting in its judicial capacity.

Evidence required in cattle holding relief cases.

16. The evidence to be furnished in cases where notices of election in terms of "*The Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment Act of* 1923" have been referred by the Minister to the Commission shall include the following particulars:—

(*a*) The annual receipts and expenditure in respect of the holding for the seven years ending 30th June, 1923, or 31st December, 1923;

(*b*) Particulars of all sales made in each year during that period;

(*c*) Any advantage or disadvantage arising from the situation of the holding in relation to markets for its cattle and other products;

(*d*) Any further particulars which the lessee claims will assist the Commission to ascertain the decreased earning power of the holding by reason of the fall in prices of cattle and products obtained or obtainable therefrom, or to fairly determine the annual rent to be charged for the period of five years commencing on the first day of July, 1921.

Evidence required under sections 19, 22, 24, and 25.

17. The evidence to be furnished in cases where the lessee has given notice to take advantage of the provisions of section 18 of the Act shall include the following particulars:—

(i.) Particulars of holding;

(ii.) Distance from nearest railway station;

(iii.) Character and description of country, with particulars as to timber, grasses, nature of soil, and approximate area suitable for agriculture;

(iv.) Purposes for which the country is used;

(v.) Particulars of natural and artificial water supply;

(vi.) Carrying capacity of the holding in an unimproved state, and as at present improved;

(vii.) Full information as to state of prickly-pear infestation at the time the holding was acquired, and at the present time, with particulars as to (*a*) lightly scattered pear, (*b*) scattered pear, and (*c*) thickly scattered to dense pear; and details of expenditure in respect of prickly-pear during the past five years;

(viii.) Particulars and present value of improvements.

Withdrawal of appeal.

18. Any appellant may withdraw his appeal from the finding of the warden by giving notice to the Secretary not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the sittings of the Commission at which such appeal would in due course come on for hearing, and on receiving such notice the Commission may make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Proceedings on appeal to Commission.

19. At the hearing of appeals the appellant shall begin, and if any evidence has been called shall have the right of reply. If no evidence has been called the appellant shall have the prior right to address the Commission by way of summing up.

Order of proceedings.

20. When rents, capital value, values of improvements, or compensation are to be determined or assessed, the report and the valuation furnished to the Commission, or to the Land Court or the Land Appeal Court as hereinbefore provided, and the lessee's valuation or claimant's claim shall first be put in evidence; then the lessee or claimant shall call his evidence, and if the Crown gives any evidence other than the report and valuation aforesaid, the lessee or claimant shall have right of reply. Otherwise he shall have the right to sum up before the representative of the Crown addresses the Commission.

In all other proceedings the party on whom the burden of proof lies shall begin.

Transfer of records.

21. The records of any proceedings under the Principal Act of any Commissioner's Court or Land Court or Land Appeal Court relating to any land being prickly-pear land shall become in their entirety the property of the Commission as from the date of the passing of the Act, and shall be forwarded to the Commission immediately upon receipt, by the person or party in whose custody the records are, of notice in writing by the Secretary to do so.

Documents to be signed and sealed by Secretary.

22. Any notice, summons, subpœna, certificate of order, or decision or other process of the Commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if it is signed by the Secretary and has affixed thereto the seal of the Commission.

Periods of time may be varied.

23. Any period of time limited by these Rules for the performance of any matter may upon cause shown be enlarged, shortened, or otherwise varied by the Commission.

Commission may give direction to meet special cases.

24. In any case in which it may be found that a direction as to procedure is required and that the provisions of these Rules are not applicable or sufficient, the Commission may give directions as to the course to be adopted and the parties shall proceed accordingly.

Wardens' Courts.

25. The Commission shall from time to time cause notice of the times and places at which Wardens' Courts will be held to be published by the Secretary in the *Gazette*. Any such notice may in like manner be varied or withdrawn.

Wardens' Records.

26. The warden shall keep a register of all matters coming on for hearing at the Warden's Court and of all findings and decisions made thereon.

Procedure.

27. The practice and proceedings in the Warden's Court shall be the same as are generally followed in the Land Commissioner's Court.

Fees.

28. The following fees shall be payable under these Rules:—

Upon issuing a summons or subpœna, 1s.;

Upon lodging notice of appeal at the Warden's Office in the case of an appeal from the warden to the Commission, £1;

Upon lodging notice of withdrawal of appeal, 10s.

SCHEDULE.

Forms.

(1)—Notice by lessee that he desires his holding to be considered by the Commission.
(2)—Notice to lessee of Commission's determination with respect to his holding.
(3)—Notice by lessee that he elects to take advantage of the provisions of the Act with respect to his holding.
(4)—Notice of case coming on before the Commission.
(5)—Summons and subpœna.
(6)—Notice of appeal from the decision of a Prickly-pear Warden.
(7)—Notice of withdrawal of appeal.
(8)—Certificate of the order of the Commission.
(9)—Statement by lessee.
(10)—Model form of Form 9 filled in.
(11)—Statement by lessee of cattle holding for purposes of review of rent.

Form 1.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice by lessee that he desires his holding to be considered by the Commission.

To the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

I, , being the registered lessee of the holding described in the Schedule hereto, do hereby give you notice that I desire my holding to be considered by the Prickly-pear Land Commission, in terms of sections 18 and 19 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923."

Signed this day of , 19 .

[*Signature.*]

The Schedule.

Name of pastoral holding:
or
Number of selection:
Portion:
Parish:
Land Agent's District:

Form 2.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice to lessee of Commission's determination with respect to his holding.

Address: The Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

Office of the Prickly-pear Land Commission,
Brisbane,
,

Sir.—I am directed to inform you that at a sitting of the Prickly-pear Land Commission, held at on the , 19 , the Commission considered the notice by the lessee (s) that he/they desired District. to be considered by the Commission in terms of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," and determined as follows:—

Secretary.

Form 3.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice by lessee that he elects to take advantage of the provisions of the Act.

To the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

I, , of , being the registered lessee of the holding described in the Schedule hereto, do hereby give you notice, in terms of section 21 of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923," that I elect to take advantage of the provisions of that Act, and the decision of the Prickly-pear Land Commission with respect to that holding.

Signed this day of , 19 .

[*Signature.*]

Schedule.

Name of pastoral holding:
or
Number of selection:
Portion:
Parish:
Land Agent's District:

Form 4.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice of case coming on before the Commission.

In the Matter of

You are hereby notified that at the sittings of the Prickly-pear Land Commission, to be held at on the day of , 19 , the abovementioned matter will be brought before the Commission, for hearing or otherwise, as may be ordered in that behalf.

Signed at Brisbane this day of , 19 .

To

Secretary.

Form 5.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Summons and subpœna.

Office of the Prickly-pear Land Commission,
Brisbane,
,

To , of .

These are to require you to be and appear on the day of , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the sittings of the Prickly-pear Land Commission, to be held at , to testify what you shall know touching the matter of and produce all books, papers, deeds, and documents, particularly which may be in your possession or under your control having any reference to the above matter, and so attend from day to day until the said matter be disposed of.

Signed this day of , 19 .

Secretary.

N.B.—Three persons may be included in this summons.

Form 6.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice of appeal from the decision of a Prickly-pear Warden.

To the Prickly-pear Warden for the District of , and to [*naming all persons directly affected by the appeal*].

I, , of , hereby give notice that I appeal to the Prickly-pear Land Commission from the decision of the said Prickly-pear Warden pronounced at on the day of , 19 , whereby it was decided [*state shortly the decision appealed from*].

This appeal is made on the following grounds:—

(1)
(2)

Dated at this day of . 19 .

[*Signature.*]

Address for service:

Form 7.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Notice of withdrawal of appeal.

To the Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

In the Matter of

Whereas I, , of , appealed to the Prickly-pear Land Commission, from the decision of the Prickly-pear Warden's Court, given at on the day of , in the above matter: And whereas I am desirous of withdrawing the said appeal: Now I hereby give you notice that I withdraw the said appeal and accept the aforesaid decision of the Prickly pear Warden's Court.

Signed this day of , 19 .

[*Signature.*]

Form 8.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

Certificate of the order of the Commission.

Whereas on the day of , 19 , a certain matter wherein was brought under the cognisance of the Prickly-pear Land Commission upon : And whereas the Prickly-pear Land Commission duly heard and determined in the said matter: These are therefore to certify that the order of the Prickly-pear Land Commission in the premises was as follows:—

The seal of the Prickly-pear Land Commission was hereunto affixed by me this day of , 19 .

Secretary.

Form 9.

This return must be addressed to The Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

(Sections 18 and 19.)

Statement by lessee.

(Important.—A separate form must be filled in for each selection or pastoral holding.)

(1) Name of holding:
or
Number of selection:

(2) District:
Portion:
Parish:
Area:

(3) Name of lessee:
Lessee's address:

(4) Distance from nearest railway station:
Name of railway station:

(5) Character and description of country, giving particulars as to timber, grasses, nature of soil, and approximate area suitable for agriculture.

(6) Purposes for which country is used:

(7) Water supply—
(*a*) Natural water—
Is this permanent?
If not, how long will it last?
(*b*) Artificial supply, if any; giving particulars, costs, and date when improvement was effected:
(*c*) Is the water supply sufficient for efficient working of holding?

(8) Carrying capacity in average seasons—
(*a*) Of the country as at present improved:
(*b*) Of the country in an unimproved state except for reasonable water improvements:
(*c*) How many sheep or cattle are now depastured on the holding?

(9) Prickly-pear infestation—
(*a*) How long have you been lessee?
(*b*) Do you reside personally on the land?
(*c*) What was the state of pear infestation when you acquired the land? Give approximate area of and cost of clearing—(1) lightly scattered pear, (2) scattered pear, and (3) thickly scattered to dense pear, at that time.
(*d*) What is the present state of pear infestation of the land—(1) lightly scattered pear, (2) scattered pear, and (3) thickly scattered to dense pear? Also give your opinion as to cost of first clearing at the present time and cost of maintaining the land free thereafter.
(*e*) What methods do you use in destroying pear, and what has been your expenditure in—(1) purchase of poisons and (2) labour during the past five years, or, if you have not held the land for that time, during the period you have held it? (Lessee's own labour should be separately stated at Award rates.)
(*f*) In your opinion, are the pear conditions attaching to your holding possible of performance? If not, give your reasons and state in what way you consider that they should be altered.
(*g*) Is the pear on adjoining land a menace to your holding? If so, state on which boundaries of your land, and explain matter.
(*h*) Give any other particulars that you claim may assist the Commission in its determination. (Opinions may be expressed under this head as to the rental value of the country.)
(*i*) Is your holding mortgaged to the State Advances Corporation? If so, what is the approximate amount of advance still outstanding?

(10) If country is at present stocked with cattle, could it be converted to sheep, and what expenditure would be required to make the holding suitable for sheep?

(11) Nature and value of improvements. (Here give a list of improvements on the holding and your opinion as to their value on the basis of original cost *less* depreciation.)

(12) What other lands (selections or pastoral holdings) do you hold? Give particulars and areas.

I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars contained in this statement are correct, and that any opinions herein expressed represent my carefully considered views on the matters dealt with, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "*Oaths Act of* 1867."

Lessee.

Declared before me this day of , 19 .

J.P.

Lessee's intentions as to hearing of matter by Commission.

I now leave the matter in the hands of the Commission for decision in terms of "*The Prickly-pear Land Act of* 1923." ☐

I desire to be heard personally by the Commission in this matter. ☐

I desire my solicitor or agent, Mr. , to be heard by the Commission on my behalf. ☐

Put a cross thus ☒ in the square opposite the course you intend to take.

[*Signature of Lessee.*]

Rough sketch of holding showing present position of prickly-pear infestation. (*See question* 9 (*d*).)

Form 10.

MODEL FORM OF FORM 9 FILLED IN.

Office of the Prickly-pear Land Commission.

This form merely illustrates the manner in which the different questions should be answered. Each lessee must vary the replies to the questions on the blank form so as to meet his particular case. Replies should be made briefly and clearly, and be typed or written plainly. In many cases, lessees will find that answers shorter than the examples given will be sufficient to explain the conditions existing on their holdings.

When the form has been carefully filled in, the statutory declaration at the end must be completed, before the form is returned to this office.

By Order of the Commission.

This return must be addressed to The Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

"THE PRICKLY-PEAR LAND ACT OF 1923."

(Sections 18 and 19.)

Statement by lessee.

(Important.—A separate form must be filled in for each selection or pastoral holding.)

Specimen form showing how required information should be given.

(1) Name of holding:
or
Number of selection: G.F. 9682.

(2) District: Roma.
Portion: 15.
Parish: Bindango.
Area: 20,000 acres.

(3) Name of lessee: John Jones.
Lessee's address: Bindango, Western Line.

(4) Distance from nearest railway station: 18 miles.
Name of railway station: Bindango.

(5) Character and description of country, giving particulars as to timber, grasses, nature of soil, and approximate area suitable for agriculture.
The southern part of the holding, comprising about one-third of total area, consists of box flats and ironbark ridges, light carrying country, grassed with kangaroo, star, and wire grasses. Adjoining this is an area of about 5,000 acres of broken downs country, with box flats and brigalow scrubs. The balance or northern part of the holding is undulating downs, lightly shaded. Grasses: Blue, mitchell, and summer grasses. Edible shrubs: A little wilga, myrtle, whitewood, &c. Sandy and dark clayey soils. None suitable for agriculture owing to climatic conditions.

(6) Purposes for which country is used:
Sheep, with the exception of about 4,000 acres of southern portion, which is used for breeding cattle in conjunction with occupation license country adjoining.

(7) Water supply—

(*a*) Natural water—

Is this permanent?

If not, how long will it last?

Whitewood Creek has a few holes that will last about three months after rain. One hole near southern boundary gives about eight months' supply after good rains.

(*b*) Artificial supply, if any; giving particulars, cost, and date when improvement was effected:

One tank, 10,000 yards (1908), cost approximately £600.

One bore, depth 500 ft. (1915), cost with equipment £1,000.

(*c*) Is the water supply sufficient for efficient working of holding?

Yes, also waters eastern portion (about 3,000 acres) of adjoining G.F. 9231.

(8) Carrying capacity in average seasons—

(*a*) Of the country as at present improved:

One sheep to 4 acres on part used for sheep, twelve head to the square mile on cattle country.

(*b*) Of the country in an unimproved state except for reasonable water improvements:

The same as above.

(*c*) How many sheep or cattle are now depastured on the holding?

Four thousand sheep, 100 cattle.

(9) Prickly-pear infestation—

(*a*) How long have you been lessee? Eight years.

(*b*) Do you reside personally on the land? Yes.

(*c*) What was the state of pear infestation when you acquired the land? Give approximate area of and cost of clearing—(1) lightly scattered pear, (2) scattered pear, and (3) thickly scattered to dense pear, at that time.

About 2,000 acres of southern portion of the holding infested with lightly scattered pear. A small patch, about 100 acres, in south-western corner infested with dense pear. At that time the clearing of the dense pear would have cost about £5 per acre = £500, and the scattered pear an average of about 2s. per acre = £200. Grand total = £700.

(*d*) What is the present state of pear infestation of the land—(1) lightly scattered pear, (2) scattered pear, and (3) thickly scattered to dense pear? Also give your opinion as to cost of first clearing at the present time and cost of maintaining the land free thereafter.

I would classify present state of pear infestation as follows:—

(1) Eight thousand acres free from pear.

(2) Five thousand acres free from pear, but require constant attention on account of recurring seedling growths. Cost of clearing systematically, in sections so that the whole of this area is gone over once every two years, averages approximately 2d. per acre per annum—say £42 per annum.

(3) Three thousand acres, very lightly scattered pear, receives constant attention, and is eradicated before seeding; cost approximately 6d. per acre per annum = £75 per annum.

(4) Balance of country, 4,000 acres, thickly scattered to dense pear; cost to clear (average) about £5 per acre.

I could not estimate what it would cost to maintain this dense area free after the first clearing.

(*e*) What methods do you use in destroying pear, and what has been your expenditure in—(1) purchase of poisons and (2) labour during the past five years, or, if you have not held the land for that time, during the period you have held it? (Lessee's own labour should be separately stated at Award rates.)

For some years I stacked and burnt the pear, but for the past six years I have been using poison. First I used arsenic and soda, both as a spray and an injection, but for the last three years I have been using Roberts' pear poison.

Approximate amount spent in pear clearing is as follows:—

	Poison and Equipment. £	Labour. £
1919	30	50
1920	25	30
1921	60	40
1922	105	70
1923	70	50

Total average cost = £106 per annum.

(*f*) In your opinion, are the pear conditions attaching to your holding possible of performance? If not, give your reasons and state in what way you consider that they should be altered.

No. It is not financially possible for me to eradicate the thickly scattered to dense pear on 4,000 acres of the holding. With this exception, I would be able in future to keep the balance of the holding in a reasonably free state. All the heavy infestation is on the inferior part of the holding.

(*g*) Is the pear on adjoining land a menace to your holding? If so, state on which boundaries of your land, and explain matter.

Yes. There is heavily infested land on my southern boundary, which is held as an occupation license. On the eastern boundary there is a selection infested with heavy scattered pear. In floods pear is brought down by Whitewood Creek on to the cleared land, and also by gullies and watercourses from the ridge in the selection on my eastern boundary.

(*h*) Give any other particulars that you claim may assist the Commission in its determination. (Opinions may be expressed under this head as to the rental value of the country.)

In my opinion, the rental value of this selection, if free from pear, would not exceed 3d. per acre. I base this opinion on the fact that in the parish of Yarmouth, some ten miles away, and outside the region of infestation, selections of similar carrying capacity are paying rents of from 2½d. to 3d. per acre. If the condition were to keep all this selection free from pear, with the exception of the area of 4,000 acres heavy infestation, I think the rental value of the land would not be more than 1½d. per acre.

(*i*) Is your holding mortgaged to the State Advances Corporation? If so, what is the approximate amount of advance still outstanding? (Note.—If holding is mortgaged to State Advances Corporation, particulars must be given.) No.

(10) If country is at present stocked with cattle, could it be converted to sheep, and what expenditure would be required to make the holding suitable for sheep? (Fill in if applicable to your holding.)

(11) Nature and value of improvements. (Here give a list of improvements on the holding and your opinion as to their value on the basis of original cost *less* depreciation.)

	£	s.	d.
House	500	0	0
Woolshed and yards	500	0	0
Other buildings	100	0	0
Subdivisional fencing (8 miles)	350	0	0
Boundary fencing; total length; 24 miles; half share	400	0	0
One tank	500	0	0
One bore (equipped)	600	0	0
Total	£2,950	0	0

(12) What other lands (selections or pastoral holdings) do you hold? Give particulars and areas.

G.F. 9231, Roma (adjoining), 8,500 acres. Also O.L.'s adjoining on the south, area 34 square miles.

I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars contained in this statement are correct, and that any opinions herein expressed represent my carefully considered views on the matters dealt with, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "*Oaths Act of* 1867."

Lessee.

Declared before me this day of , 19 .

J.P.

Appendix 7.

MAP SHOWING

PRICKLY PEAR AFFECTED AREA

MAIN PEAR AREA (under jurisdiction of Commission) shown thus

(AREA TINTED BROWN EXCLUDED)

Dense Pear shown thus

Light Pear shown thus

Scale 30 Miles to an Inch

30 20 10 0 30 60 90

Printed at the Govt. Ptg. Office Brisbane. 1925.

Form 11.

STATEMENT BY LESSEE OF CATTLE HOLDING FOR PURPOSES OF REVIEW OF RENT.

This return must be addressed to The Secretary, Prickly-pear Land Commission, Brisbane.

"THE LAND ACTS (REVIEW OF CATTLE HOLDING RENTS) AMENDMENT ACT OF 1923."

Lessee's Statement.

Holding.	District.	Lessee.

(*a*) Do you desire that the matter be dealt with in open court? (If answer is in the affirmative, state special reasons for so desiring.)

(*b*) Do you desire to be personally present or to be represented when the matter is being dealt with by the Commission?

(*c*) What is your estimate of a fair annual rent for the holding (per square mile or per acre) for the period of five years, commencing on the 1st July, 1921?

(*d*) Statement of the annual receipts and expenditure in respect of the holding for the seven years ended 30th June, 1923, or 31st December, 1923—

For Year Ending—	Receipts.	Expenditure.
June or December, 1917 ..		
" " 1918 ..		
" " 1919 ..		
" " 1920 ..		
" " 1921 ..		
" " 1922 ..		
" " 1923 ..		

(*e*) Particulars of all sales made in each year during the period named in (*d*)—

For Year Ending—	Fat Cattle.		Cattle other than Fats.		Any other Class of Stock.			Total Price Realised.
	No. Sold.	Price Realised.	No. Sold.	Price Realised.	Description of Stock.	No. Sold.	Price Realised.	
June or Dec., 1917								
" " 1918								
" " 1919								
" " 1920								
" " 1921								
" " 1922								
" " 1923								

(*f*) Any advantage or disadvantage arising from the situation of the holding in relation to markets for its cattle and other products:

(*g*) Any further particulars which you claim will assist the Commission to ascertain the decreased earning power of the holding by reason of the fall in prices of cattle and products obtained or obtainable therefrom, or to fairly determine the annual rent to be charged for the period of five years commencing on 1st July, 1921:

I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars contained in this statement are correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "*Oaths Act of* 1867."

Lessee.

Declared before me this day of , 19 .

J.P.

Lessee's Address:—

Appendix 7.

MAP.

Price 3s. 6d.

By Authority: A. J. CUMMING, Govt. Printer, Brisbane.